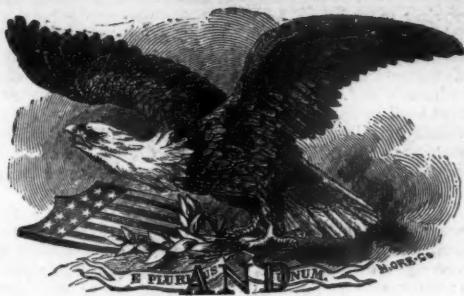


# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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## CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWO.

General Grant's Virginia Campaign.....	Desertion in the Army.....	22
The Army.....	Obituary.....	22
"Regular" among the Fenians.....	New Books.....	22
West Point Military Academy.....	Army Personal.....	23
Abstract of Special Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 24, 1868.....	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	24
Various Naval Matters.....	The New Indian War.....	24
A Plea for the Reduction of Army Pay.....	Ball-and-Chain.....	25
	The Trial of the Wampanoag.....	26
	Navy Gazette.....	27
	Army Gazette.....	27
	The National Guard.....	27

## GENERAL GRANT'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

A SHARP discussion has been conducted of late by the political press regarding the extent of our losses in General GRANT's eleven months' Virginia campaign. Of course, the whole object of the discussion is a political one; and, of course, the discussion is conducted entirely on a partisan basis, and with the customary want of candor. The purpose of one side is to magnify the figures representing our losses, with the hope of detracting from GRANT's reputation for generalship; that of the other, to defend him, because he is its standard-bearer.

There need be no dispute with regard to what these figures actually are. The official tables of losses during this long and tremendous campaign have been already published in the JOURNAL. Whether a different plan of campaign was practicable, and whether, if practicable, it could have been conducted with less sanguinary engagements, or with a more equal division of losses, is a matter which requires rather closer and cooler investigation, and a somewhat more professional discussion than political editorials are wont to give it. We hold it to be quite evident that our total losses in killed and wounded from the Rapidan to the Appomattox were, at least, double those suffered by General LEE. We hold it to be no less evident that the total of our losses from May, 1864, up to LEE's surrender in April, 1865, was about double that of the enemy. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that McCLELLAN's losses in his famous Chickahominy campaign were less than those which he inflicted. Taking Antietam and his other battles into the account, our belief is that McCLELLAN's entire loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was less than that suffered by his opponents at his hand.

Yet there is this to be considered, that Virginia is an extraordinarily defensible country, and is full of positions alike difficult to carry and to turn. That the attacking force should suffer double the loss of the party on the defensive is not surprising. Of course, we do not thereby mean to defend engagements of the sort which took place at Fredericksburg and at Cold Harbor; but it is a familiar principle that the defence can usually inflict a great disparity of loss upon the attack. For nearly a century we had complacently regarded Bunker Hill, which fielded the "red-coats" won, though with such loss as an assault upon an entrenched position usually entails.

And, again, from the total of losses, it is only fair to General GRANT to deduct the swelling figures of the surrendered army. True it is that this is an account, not of prisoners, but of killed and wounded; but the military sense of casualties is different from the surgical or philanthropic, and takes an account of troops put *hors de combat* by any cause. If in a work carried by storm the as-

sailants suffer severely, but at length make prisoners the garrison, certainly in the account current we must strike a balance in their favor. We all felt that this was a just estimate as applied to Fort Donelson, with its splendid roll of prisoners. Now, in GRANT's campaign, as we said at the outset, and, as his own official report declares, "the objective was not places but armies." Hence, the surrender of LEE's army (and, for that matter, of JOHNSTON's) was, like the surrender of a fort, the occasion for striking a fresh balance in the long campaign, and of adding to the enemy's losses that of his whole remaining army.

GRANT is undoubtedly one of the "hard-pounding" generals, of the WELLINGTON sort—one whose word is always "Forward," like SUWARROW or like BLUCHER—"Marshal Forwards." But casting up the account of what he accomplished and what he cost, and what some others did not accomplish, and what *they* cost, there can be no doubt where the balance of superiority lies. Whether anybody else could have got at the same result with a smaller "butcher's bill"—as they used grimly to style the carnage of battle in NAPOLEON's wars—may be matter of opinion; and it is now idle to discuss it. His merit is that he did what other generals had failed to do.

Again, in a foreign region, the invading force has also usually suffered from knowledge of the ground. We all remember the difficulties of our troops in Virginia, arising from want of precise knowledge of that intricate country. On the other hand, every road and cross road, every hill and creek and swamp, as known to the enemy. Of this difference in knowledge, enormous advantage was taken. Our troops found it very difficult to get even passable topographical maps; and those that were to be had, were obsolete—the enemy had cut the country into unknown new and short roads, and the whole region was a labyrinth. For a single example, MAHONE was singularly successful in sweeping upon our columns in the region around Petersburg; but what wonder when, as he once told us, in recounting the story of a certain day, "I had surveyed all the road in that neighborhood before the war, and knew it by heart."

However, we do not mention these points and many others that could be made, as exhaustive of the subject, but merely by way of partial suggestion. It is one thing to sit down to a row of figures and discourse upon the arithmetical difference between that and a parallel one; it is quite another thing to take into account all the reasons of the difference, and to explain how the statistics came about. It might again be urged that when GRANT took charge of the Virginia campaign, it was imperatively necessary to *win*, even at much cost—so long had the war been protracted that it had become dangerous alike in our domestic and our foreign outlook to lose another year.

History, too, is full of examples of losses on the field of battle quite as terrible as those of GRANT's Virginia campaign, and even of as great a disparity of losses, considering the extremely defensible nature of the country. With the mere citation of such historic precedents we could easily fill this page; but, instead, we may mention from our foreign files an instance which occurred the other day in Paris, of the incredulity of the unprofessional and partisan Press on the same general

subject. The Minister of War, in speaking of promotions by casualty, cited a regiment which went into action with sixty officers, and lost forty. The assertion was doubted, whereupon an officer of the Third Zouaves related a Crimean experience in a letter to one of the papers. He gave one case in which the whole first battalion of that regiment charged, and "not more than five or six officers got back." A few nights after, the second battalion suffered the same loss. "What detachment is that? Why is not the battalion brought back?" said the colonel, as a few men returned. "This is the battalion!" answered Captain Goussy, the only remaining officer, and he wounded. Of one company, all the officers and non-commissioned officers were gone, except a single corporal. Our Virginia battles were, indeed, terrible affairs, but not unexampled.

Fruitless assaults on impregnable, fortified points carry great responsibility with them; yet it is not always possible to strictly assign the responsibility to the right quarter. NAPOLEON is said to have said to his brother LOUIS, during the siege of Toulon, pointing to a spot where two hundred Frenchmen lay dead, "All these men have been needlessly sacrificed. Had intelligence commanded here, none of them need have been lost. Those should possess knowledge who aspire to command." But in a rapid, running campaign, where blows come thick and fast, and it is needful to give the enemy no respite, often the General-in-chief is forced, in assaulting a position, to trust to the report of his staff officers, or, more probably, of some subordinate commander of a corps or a division, who, very likely, has himself taken the responsibility of relying on the examination made by his staff officers. In our Army, where all good, thoroughly-educated officers, and especially the engineers, rose at once to be division and corps commanders, the actual staff duties were often performed of necessity by amateurs. General DE TROBRIAND makes a very telling point of this in the grim paragraph of his late book, wherein he explains how to sacrifice a regiment or two through the ignorance or carelessness of a staff officer. And, again, when a reconnaissance in force is ordered, so as to get needed information, zeal or ambition in subordinates often pushes the affair to the proportions of a battle, without any compensating result.

When GRANT's Virginia campaign has so passed into history as to be calmly and dispassionately reviewed, it will be pronounced a stubbornly-contested but triumphantly-successful one. He did the work set down to him, and did it thoroughly enough to last for all time.

WE are informed that Colonel GUY V. HENRY proposes to publish the first volume of his "Record of Civilian Appointments in the Regular Army" in the early part of next year. The first volume will include 1,600 names, and all the records received by Colonel HENRY up to January, 1869, will be included in it, being arranged in the order of their reception. All records received after the first of January next will be included in the second volume, which will not be published until the entire work is completed.

THE encampment at West Point will be broken up on Monday, the 31st inst., when the cadets will go into barracks. The academic exercises will be commenced the next day.

## THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding Department of the South, on the 14th inst. issued the following order announcing the disposition of the troops in North and South Carolina:

I. By authority of the General-in-Chief the following disposition of the troops in the States of North and South Carolina recently composing the Second Military District, will be made with the least practicable delay:

II. In the State of South Carolina, the posts to be occupied will be Columbia, Charleston, and Aiken, and garrisoned as follows: At Columbia, the Eighth regiment U. S. Infantry; at Charleston, the six companies of the Sixth regiment U. S. Infantry; at Aiken, companies H and L, Fifth U. S. Cavalry. In addition to his duties as commander of the regiment, Colonel F. V. Bonford is assigned to the command of all the troops in the State, which is hereby made the District of South Carolina. The commanding officer of the District will exercise his judgment based on the reports of medical officers whether to place the troops assigned to Charleston at once in the city, or at Summerville, till the season of epidemics is passed.

III. In North Carolina, the posts to be occupied will be Raleigh, Goldsboro', Forts Johnston and Macon, and garrisoned as follows: Raleigh, Companies A and I, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Goldsboro', Fortieth regiment U. S. Infantry; Fort Johnston, Company B, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Fort Macon, Company H, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Brevet Major-General N. S. Miles, commanding Fortieth Infantry, is assigned to the command of all the troops in the State, which is hereby constituted into the District of North Carolina. Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, Major Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the post of Raleigh.

IV. As soon as practicable, Companies C and K, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will be moved to Montgomery, Alabama, where they will relieve the companies of the Thirty-third Infantry, now there, the senior officer present is assigned to the command of the post of Montgomery, and will report to the commanding officer District of Alabama. The companies of the Thirty-third Infantry, on being relieved, will rejoin the regiment at Huntsville, Alabama.

V. Companies B and F, Twelfth Infantry, will move to Savannah, Georgia, and relieve the companies of the Sixteenth regiment of Infantry, now there, who, on being relieved, will join the regiment at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. A suitable detachment, under a commissioned officer from Company F, Twelfth Infantry, will be left at Hilton Head, as a guard to the public property until the same shall be disposed of by the Quartermaster's Department, when the detachment will rejoin its company at Savannah. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Maynard, major Twelfth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the post of Savannah.

VI. Light Battery E, Third Artillery, will be put en route for Atlanta, Georgia, the commanding officer reporting to these headquarters for orders.

VII. In making the above changes the chiefs of staff departments will give the necessary orders for the disposition of the public property, requiring all movable stores of the quartermaster's, medical, and commissary departments to be taken by the troops to their new stations, turning in to the depots such property as is no longer required, and disposing at public auction of all such as, being no longer required, is not likely to be available in future.

VIII. The chief quartermaster of the department will establish his principal depot for supplies at Charleston, South Carolina, constituting Newbern, North Carolina, and, if necessary, Savannah, Georgia, as sub-depots.

IX. Brevet Colonel M. Cogswell, Eighth Infantry, will continue in discharge of his present duties as chief of civil affairs in the late Second Military District, and will, under the instructions of the Major-General commanding, bring said affairs to a close as soon as practicable, and retrench all expenditures possible. In the discharge of these duties he will continue to be assisted by Brevet Major J. W. Nicholls, paymaster, and by Captain James Davison, U. S. Army (retired), and First Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, U. S. Army (retired), all of whom are hereby assigned to duty with Brevet Colonel Cogswell.

X. All staff officers and others in the late Second Military District having charge of public property or funds, whether under appropriations for civil or military affairs, will at once make, through the chiefs of their departments, or the adjutant-general at these headquarters, reports showing the amount of funds, quantity and quality of public property, under what appropriation procured, where situated, together with recommendation for its disposition, in case no further use exists for the same.

BREVET Major-General Hazen, commanding District of New Mexico, has issued the following circular order as to the proper method of pursuing Indians:

The following is published for the information and guidance of commanders of Indian scouts in this District, viz.:

The general impression that Indians cannot be caught is erroneous, and the methods usually employed are faulty. Indians committing depredations, which is the vocation of all hostile ones, usually move in parties of from four to eight, and after a depredation made at night and day with rapidity for the first seventy or eighty miles, when their animals become foot-sore and weary and themselves careless, believing they are safely beyond pursuit, as they usually are. To attempt overtaking them at once is folly and ruin of the command; but by moving on steadily, never, under any circumstances, giving up the trail, keeping the animals well shod, for if not they are eventually lost, using all of daylight in the pursuit, the Indians, nine cases out of ten, will be overtaken before the eighth day, and since you travel at about equal rates, only gaining on him by

moving more hours, he will almost invariably be found halting without lookouts and his animals grazing. By charging at the instant without waiting for any change of formation, his animals are all captured and some Indians killed. For this, the men should at all times be kept well in hand, and as you approach the Indians, which a vigilant officer can always know by the appearance of the trail, they should be cautioned to mount their animals, and put their arms in readiness for instant use.

A trail of two footmen or a single horseman need never be lost unless washed out by rains, and then should not be difficult to find again by a practised guide who knows the country. The guide should be used as a trailer, and to give information of water and grass, and should never be permitted, in any other manner, to influence the scout. When reaching crests, or debouching from ravines or woods the officer should go forward singly and scan closely ahead of him, and by having his entire mind and attention in his work, he will almost invariably discover the Indians before his party is seen. The trails always pass water, and, although suffering must be expected from want of it, one seldom travels twenty-four hours without finding it. Riding animals are indispensable at the moment of the charge, but are not useful at any other time, as men can march further in fifteen days than horses without forage. Great care must be taken in packing the mules, and they must not be burdened by blankets and trash, which will always be done if not prevented.

To send out expeditions under officers who will not literally attend to all of the foregoing instructions, and much besides; who will not, without regard to hunger, thirst, and suffering, continue on their course, and who do not possess the faculty of creating expedients to overcome all the many obstacles liable to present themselves each day, is a waste of time and material.

The foregoing is drawn from an unusual experience and invariable success in Indian service.

Fresh trails are to be first sought, and when found should be equivalent to finding the Indians who made them.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding Department of the South, has issued the following order:

The attention of the Major-General commanding has been called to the charges preferred against Brevet Major Alonzo A. Cole, captain Seventh Infantry, for violation of orders, in arresting citizens believed to be guilty of crimes, and for breaking into houses of innocent people in the middle of the night in search of criminals; also, to the statement of Captain Cole in explanation of his course. It appears that Captain Cole, while in command of the post of Saint Augustine, Florida, was informed during the night that one of the soldiers of his command had been mortally wounded, and was then dying in the hospital. Believing from the statement of the soldier that he could identify the murderer, who was supposed to be in the neighborhood, and there being no time to communicate with the proper civil authority, Captain Cole assumed the responsibility of going with an armed party and arresting the criminal, but in his search accidentally entering the house of innocent people.

While the Major-General commanding disapproves all interference with the civil authorities, yet the circumstances of this case, in his judgment, justified the action of Captain Cole, who may be considered as only doing what any good citizen should do, promptly arrest criminals, when detected, without waiting for forms which would permit their escape. At the same time, the Major-General commanding takes this occasion to warn all subordinate officers, now that civil authority is paramount, that great care and caution must be exercised to avoid any interference with the rights of the civil powers, and that he will hold any officer to a strict accountability who assumes responsibility in contravention of existing orders.

The course of Captain Cole is, therefore, approved. The charges against him are dismissed, and he will be restored to duty.

GENERAL Grant has issued the following order:

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned: Mr. Alexander Dunbar, veterinary surgeon, has been employed by the War Department to give instruction to the farriers, veterinary surgeons, and officers of the Army, under the following joint resolution of Congress, approved July 28, 1866: That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to contract, on such terms as in his discretion he may think fair and reasonable, with Dr. Alexander Dunbar, for the use by the Government of the alleged discovery of the said Dunbar of a mode of treatment of the diseases of the horse's foot, and for his services for one year in instructing the farriers of the Army in such treatment; the amount agreed upon to be paid out of the fund already appropriated for the purchase of horses or general support of the Army. He will be ordered to give clinical lectures upon his system, first at Washington City, and will, in the course of the year of his engagement, be ordered to the principal military posts at which large numbers of horses and mules are kept. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order:

In consequence of recent open acts of hostility on the part of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, embracing the murder of twenty unarmed citizens of the State of Kansas, and the wounding of many more, and outrages on women and children too atrocious to mention in detail, the major-general commanding, under authority of the lieutenant-general commanding this military division, directs the forcible removal of the Indians to their reservations south of the State of Kansas, and that they be compelled to deliver up the perpetrators of the guilty acts. All persons are forbidden to have intercourse with

or give aid or assistance to these Indians until due notice is hereafter given that the requirements of this order have been carried out.

BREVET Major-General McDowell makes the following remarks in commenting upon the proceedings of a General Court-martial, in the case of a soldier who was tried for desertion:

The crime of desertion is one of *degree*, ranging from the simple desertion of a recruit in time of peace, through homesickness or impatience of unaccustomed discipline, to its most aggravated form, viz: that of the soldier before or to the enemy, in time of war. The first case of desertion, though unjustifiable, may nevertheless possess palliating circumstances; a second or repeated one, rarely or never, and, consequently deserves a much severer punishment. And while the strict code of military law which governs courts-martial serves to protect the prisoner by justly excluding all evidence of former crime or character, it seems only due to the court which is called upon to sentence a convicted deserter, that it should have full knowledge of the exact degree of the prisoner's guilt, in order to fix a proportionate punishment. By employing the language of the charge to communicate this knowledge to the court, the desired object is obtained, and the ends of justice fulfilled.

## "REGULAR" AMONG THE FENIANS.

## SECOND PAPER.

It was the fresh breeze of the early morning, blowing through the car window, that woke me as we were rolling slowly through Jefferson county. The train must have been the "accommodation" for it was not until near noon that, tired and hungry, I saw the welcome waters of the St. Lawrence shining beyond the spires and house-tops of Ogdensburg. Here was my immediate base of operations. When leaving New York, the night before, I had secured copies of all the newspapers published in the city that day that I could readily lay my hands on, and, cutting out all the paragraphs that contained the slightest reference to the rumored movements and intentions of the Fenians, had placed the slips in my note-book affixing to each the name of the paper and date of publication. So, too, on my way from the cars to the hotel I bought a copy of each local and Canadian paper that I could see, making a point not to get two at the same place. The list was completed by a visit to a barber shop where I found a late number of a Montreal daily containing some dark and mysterious hints of heavy wagon trains moving in the night in the neighborhood of Edwards. It was necessary for me to be perfectly familiar with whatever rumors had been spread of late by the press and to rid myself of any disbelief on the subject before I could hope to be in such a frame of mind as was called for in order to make my investigation a thorough one. But it was particularly requisite for me to "read up" immediately, for I was in haste to call upon some parties whose opportunities were unequalled for gaining information that could not fail to be correct, and whose position in society and high reputations, were guarantees for their truthfulness. Of course I must know what I was to ask them about, and having read but few papers during the fortnight just gone, I was lamentably ignorant of what the Fenians had done, were doing, intended to do, or what they were supposed to be doing.

The following are skeletons, as it were, of a few items thus clipped:

"Six companies of Fenians arrived in Buffalo last night."

"Extensive preparations are being made for the monster Fenian picnic to be held in St. Albans on the fourth of July."

"O'Neil arrived at St. Albans last night."

"O'Neil spoke to a large assemblage in Memphis today." (Same date as above.)

"The Fenians are building a great number of boats at Cleveland."

"Six chests marked Fenian Brotherhood were seized at Montreal yesterday morning."

"60,000 stands of arms and 200,000 rations are concealed in the vicinity of Ogdensburg."

"Two car loads of arms and ammunition were taken from the railroad at Potsdam Junction last Tuesday."

"Six guns were taken from the cars and concealed at Chateaugay Four Corners last Saturday," and so on *ad infinitum*.

These specimens are taken mostly from American journals, for the Canadian editors were apparently frantic with terror, and it would simply be another Slaughter of the Innocents to repeat, at this late day, what they wrote in that period of excitement. It may have been, however, that apprehension had less to do than interest with their "little wild wailings," for I was told by a Canadian gentleman high in official circles that many people believed the outcry was raised and kept up by their newspapers, principally to prevent the departure for home of a certain regiment which had been long desirous of leaving the provinces, and after several years of disappointment having at last been ordered to embark for England, was actually about to sail when their orders were again countermanded.

Posted up then on the most current rumors, I was ready for the interviews with the different gentlemen who were expected to answer my enquiries, and who, I knew, would give me every assistance requisite for my explorations. And here, it occurs to me, is the right place to say, that in sketches like these, it is not my intention nor does it seem to me proper to give any of the names or details that came in time naturally to form the basis of my official reports. I must take courage and hope that the narrative, if such it can be called, of my suddenly-undertaken excursion along the St. Lawrence, will be found sufficiently interesting without my dragging into publicity the names of men I have learned to esteem, or violating the reserve that should always protect the communications made upon even trivial matters by an executive officer to his government. There can be no

objection, however, in stating that in less than two hours after leaving my valise at the hotel, I was able to telegraph that the report about the purchase of the 50,000 rations of hard bread was an entire fabrication. Not only had the Fenians made no such purchases, but not even an approach at a negotiation for any quantity had been attempted by them or any other parties for them. And besides this, the united capital, force and stock on hand of all the bake shops, bakers and grocers in the county could not have produced any such quantity of bread at short notice. Nor was this all. Telegrams from Potsdam, Chateaugay, Malone and other stations along the line of the railroad came raining in towards evening flatly contradicting the reports relative to the two car loads of arms and ammunition, the unloading and concealing of six guns last Saturday and the gathering of strangers at Potsdam.

The information thus collected was condensed to a painful brevity and dispatched, reserving the details for a written report, and having made arrangements to penetrate on the morrow to the localities where arms were suspected to be concealed, I sallied out to have a look at the crowds of Fenians that, according to the Canadian papers, must be thronging the streets of Ogdensburg. I traversed the town from end to end, over it, through it, across it, outside of it, this side of it, the other side of it, beyond it, north, south, east and west of it, looked up at it from the depot and down at it from the elevator, and yet failed to discover that the Milesian type of countenance that in ancient times was the pride of Greece prevailed to any alarming extent in this city. It would scare the worthy tailor who trusts our regiment were he to know the amount of stamps I paid for bad cigars that were purchased as excuses for entering "one-horse" establishments and desperately smoked as I listened to gifted, though somewhat unknown politicians, whose party zeal I had fired by some sympathetic remark in the hope of drawing them around to say something of the threatened invasion of her Majesty's dominions. I went from hotel to tavern, from restaurant to boarding house, and from bar-room to groggery, not that I expected Fenians were peculiarly afflicted with a habit of frequenting such places, but I had heard in early life that patriotism is inseparably connected with whiskey, and that where there is a country to save there is rum to drink. Not a man could I find whom the most timid could pronounce a Fenian, but just as hope had died out and after a final look through an old and deserted steamboat boiler which I searched with a fish pole, as it lay on the river bank, and after up-ending three empty molasses casks that were partly hidden by a rotten sail, I was dusting my hands and knees when in the distance I saw a crowd gather around a wild looking individual who was haranguing it from a mule cart. Joy to the world! Another life saved! I broke for the spot; hope was revived and with the dim outline of a *brevet* for "meritorious services" faintly seen in the moral perspective, I elbowed my way through the outskirts of the crowd to the speakers' stand, where a turpentine torch crimsoned the upturned faces and gave a Rembrandtish tinge to the scene. The speaker paused and fixed his eyes upon me. Had I been hasty and interrupted by my uncalled for intrusion the flow of his eloquence? No. With lungs newly inflated and addressing his discourse to me with sonorous voice and vehement manner he renewed the praise of his inimitable tooth-wash! Not the wrongs of Ireland nor hopes of freedom for her children formed the burdens of his discourse. No. His mission was humbler; he came to whiten the teeth and sweeten the breath of the good people of Ogdensburg.

Disgusted and disappointed in my search for the Fenians, I got out of the crowd and started for the hotel. But the tooth-powder man was not the only stranger in the city. The number of travelling agents or "drummers" who had congregated there with specimens of goods and machines, gave to the place the appearance of an *affixe* to the Great Exposition. Where they had been in the day time I cannot tell, but they came forth in the evening with the musquitos. No sooner had I left the crowd in the street and entered the hotel than I was drawn into a friendly discourse with a man who wanted me to buy of him the right to sell in St. Lawrence county the patent, back-action, double barrelled Empire Sash Lock, while a modest man with sad eyes and a blue cravat tugged at my coat-sleeve and urged the claim on my attention of a newly-patented and improved Felt Roofing, offering the "right" for the Canadas at a low figure. There, too, sat a man with a specimen of a chain pump, another thrust into my hands the prospectus of a Brick Machine Company, a pale youth earnestly solicited me to inspect a patent spur which he pulled from his vest pocket, while over his shoulder peered a man awaiting his turn to have me look at his "new-fashioned and economical" dog churn, and behind them all I could see through the open door of the reading room a drummer of a Boston house, who, having monopolized the tables, had spread thereon a raft of baby socks, striped in patterns, more curious and wonderful than appropriate or elegant. Could it be that all these were Fenians in disguise? Were these the strangers whose gathering in this ill-fated city had so chilled the hearts of the Canadian reporters and brought the bold militia to the front? No. The most ignorant physiognomist, the dullest provincial detective would have pronounced these men's faces destitute of a trace of Hibernian origin or exalted patriotism.

I sought my room and sat down to write my reports and letters. The hours rolled away, the noises in the streets and bar room below became hushed, midnight came and passed, the last footstep died in the distance, and still the quiet without was undisturbed, except by a garrulous inebriate who was clinging to an opposite lamp-post and holding a monologue varied occasionally with a prolonged howl; even he slept at last and the scratching of my pen alone broke the stillness. The final letter was sealed, when looking at my watch I found it was near three in the morning. There was a chance of my oversleeping myself and thus losing the benefit of my late hour's work by failing to get the letters in the

first mail train of the morning. I would go to the post office myself at once and then to bed afterward with a quiet conscience from having performed my whole duty. Returning from this errand I passed the garrulous inebriate who, silent now, was lying stretched at full length in the street near the gutter. He was dressed in a blouse and military pants. He was in danger of being run over by the early milkmen, and I was reflecting whether it was worth while to drag his worthless carcass nearer the curb stone, when the sound of distant wheels fell on my ear. Listening intently I could distinguish the approach of vehicles along the street which crossed at right angles the one in which I stood. On one of the corners thus formed was my hotel, and walking quickly across I got into the shadow of its porch, shrank into a doorway and awaited the development of events. Little nearer they came, not two or three, but by dozens. Their steady roll told of discipline and experienced drivers, while the heavy thumps on the rough cobblestones suggested weight. I was sure, too, I could now and then catch the old familiar sound, that peculiar metallic ring made by a gun settling itself down into its trunnion bed after a jolt over a stone. The leading team had almost reached the corner, and yet far in the distance I could hear others following on behind, their faint rattle coming up from the outskirts of the town. Fortune favors the persevering! Here was the reward of patient watching: The Canadian newspaper was right, there were "heavy trains seen in the vicinity of Edwards," and here was one making directly for the river, the advance of the great Army of Occupation. Yet a little while longer and beacon fires would be gleaming from the Canada shore and picket shots be heard pattering over the placid waters. How fortunate was I to be the single eye witness of this event, the one man awake of that city now slumbering in the soft moonlight, unconscious of the drama just opening within its walls. How they would start from their beds as the alarm gun at Prescott fired, and in their confusion confound the day of judgment with the natal morn of Ireland's independence! On came the first vehicle, it swept around the corner and I saw it was drawn by six white horses driven by a silent man clad in a United States infantry overcoat. He was seated on a huge box very like the old fashioned ammunition tumbril. The second swept by and was like unto it. Another team of six white horses, another blue overcoat and another tumbril; then came a team of four greys, and another and another until I had counted fifteen teams, fifteen large boxes and fifteen silent drivers in blue overcoats. Then there rolled along a ponderous vehicle shaped like a chariot and drawn by ten mottled horses. What could this be? Was it a throne for President Roberts? I looked closer; an inscription ran along the body of the chariot. Just at that moment the horses shied at the body of the fallen inebriate, the vehicle swayed out of the shadow into the bright moonlight and rushing from the porch I was just in time to read—"Great American Circus and Caravan!" Another mystery was solved. I did not wait to see the royal Bengal tiger nor the African zebra go by, but went laughing up stairs to bed.

REGULAR.

## WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16, 1868.

THE Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy met, pursuant to the instructions contained in the letter of appointment of the President of the United States. Present, all the members, viz.: Major-General William B. Franklin, Connecticut; General Leslie Combs, Kentucky; Henry Coppee, LL. D., Pennsylvania; Prof. Wm. G. Peck, LL. D., New York; Hon. H. M. Watterson, Tennessee; N. G. Edwards, Esq., Illinois; D. W. Maxon, Esq., Wisconsin.

The Board was organized on Tuesday, June 2d, by the appointment of General Franklin as president, and Doctor Coppee as secretary. At 11 o'clock, the Superintendent, General T. G. Pitcher, accompanied by the entire academic staff, made an official visit to the Board at the hotel, and, immediately afterward, escorted them in making a general inspection of the public buildings, including the library and rooms containing the philosophical apparatus, the chapel, the academic building, the cadets' mess hall, and the barracks, with the out-buildings, one of which contains the apparatus for heating the barracks and the academic hall. At half past one the Board received a review of the corps of cadets, which was eminently satisfactory; after which, they were handsomely entertained by the Superintendent at his quarters, where they were introduced to the members of the graduating class.

On this day the Board also received a communication from General Pitcher, the superintendent, informing them that all officers under his command had been directed to give freely all desired information, and authorizing the freest conference with them; and it may here be stated that all inquiries of the Board throughout their visit were responded to in the fullest and promptest manner.

By the printed programme, it was announced that from 9 A. M., until 3 P. M., of each day, Sundays excepted, the examination would take place in the library; the first class to be examined by the whole Academic Board, and the other classes by committees. In accordance with this programme, the board of Visitors attended, without intermission, the examination of the first class in all their subjects of study, and a portion of that of the other classes.

First in order was the examination of the first class in Engineering and the Science of War. The topics principally discussed were: the mechanics of engineering, fortification, and a consideration of the great campaigns and actions in history, from the earliest times. Among those actually recited on, were the battle of Zama, Luthen, and other campaigns of Frederick, several of Napoleon, and, in the recent war, Antietam, Gettysburg, Nashville, the siege of Fort Wagner, the great campaign from the Rapidan to the surrender of Appomattox, and a

general discussion of the defences of the Atlantic coast. The members of the Board were unanimous in expressing their approbation of the subjects chosen, the completeness of the instruction, and the intelligence, readiness and accuracy of the cadets. The Board lay great stress upon the importance of discussing these great campaigns, especially those of Napoleon, because they establish principles which are of the greatest value to the military student, and show how conformity to these principles leads to success, while a violation of them must end in disaster.

The examination of first class in Ethics and Law was also very satisfactory. The Board note with pleasure that the subject of military law is made an important part of this course, and that the cadets are taught the Articles of War, the organization and regulations of the army, and the subject of Courts-martial.

The first class also passed an excellent examination in mineralogy and geology. Besides the discussion of special topics at the black-board, several cadets in each section, selected by lot, were required to present and describe specimens of minerals, of which a large number were arranged on tables. This was remarked as a most excellent feature in the instruction by the present professor, who has brought his department up to the demands of science at this day.

The examination of the first class in Spanish, showed commendable progress, especially when the short time devoted to that branch is considered. The Board were very much interested and pleased at the examination in Ordnance and Gunnery. These branches have made such marvellous progress within a few years that constant assiduity and labor on the part of the instructors are necessary to keep pace with their development; which seem to have been faithfully performed by the department at West Point.

The cadets displayed commendable proficiency in their examination in Cavalry Tactics, which was the concluding branch in the list of studies of the first class.

The small number of the Board of Visitors, and the necessary departure of some of them, precluded a constant attendance throughout the examination of the other classes. Members of the Board, however, attended them, and were equally outspoken in the expression of their satisfaction at the methods of instruction, and the proficiency of the cadets.

The second class was examined in natural and experimental philosophy, in chemical physics and chemistry, infantry and artillery tactics and drawing; the third class in mathematics, French and drawing; and the fourth class in mathematics and French.

In all these departments the Board found the same thoroughness of instruction, and excellent progress of the cadets.

Having thus given a general statement of the examination on subjects taught in the section room, we turn to consider the military exercises, which shared a portion of each day with these. The afternoons, after five o'clock, were devoted to these military displays, in presence of the Board. The exercises were either specially requested by the Board, or suggested by the Superintendent.

On Wednesday, June 3d, there was a special drill of the corps as a battalion of infantry, conducted by Colonel H. M. Black, commandant of cadets. The manoeuvres were exceedingly well executed, and the Board were very favorably impressed with the excellence of the new tactics, (Upton's) which join with great simplicity of commands, variety and celerity of movement and ease of combination.

On Thursday, June 4th, there was a special artillery drill and practice at a battery of siege guns, commanded by Major Egan; the chiefs of pieces were from the first class, and the cannoners from the second class. The battery consisted of two twenty-pounders, and two thirties of Parrott guns, and two thirty-pounder ordnance guns—all rifled. The firing was with cylindrical shot and shell at a target one thousand yards distant, on the right bank of the river. The aims were remarkably accurate, the great majority of the projectiles striking the target, and many of them the bull's eye. The target was afterward brought to the hotel for the inspection of the Board.

On Friday, June 5th, the Board attended a cavalry drill on the plain, to illustrate the School of the Squadron, the troopers being selected from the first class. Major Arnold was in command. The manoeuvres were skilfully made, and the charges in line and as "foragers" were very spirited.

On Saturday, June 6th, in accordance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, all academic exercises were suspended in honor of the memory of ex-President James Buchanan. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at reveille, and half-hour guns during the day; and the flags were displayed at half-mast. At 10 o'clock A. M., the corps was paraded to hear the order read. At 11 o'clock the Board accompanied the Superintendent in a visit to the batteries, the north wharf, and the boat-house of the cadets, the soldiers' barracks and the cemetery.

On Sunday, June 7th, the Board attended divine service in the cadets' chapel at half-past ten, A. M., when the Rev. Chaplain and Professor of Ethics, Dr. French, officiated. The attendance of the cadets at this service is required. There is also an afternoon service, the attendance upon which is voluntary.

On Monday afternoon, June 8th, there was, by permission of the Superintendent, a very skilful boat race, in which the prize was competed for by the shell-boats of the first, second and third classes. The Board are unanimous in expressing their conviction of the good effect of this and other relaxations granted by the Superintendent to the cadets. Both the manliness and the cheerfulness of the corps are thereby greatly increased. The race, of one mile and return, was won by the boat of the graduating class. The skill and strength of the rowers, the beauty of the boats, and the excellent time made, prove that the cadets have availed themselves fully of the privileges granted them.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 9th, there was a drill of a portion of the first class in the exercise of the trooper, at the riding hall. The riding was particularly good,

and consisted of practice with and without stirrups, and on the bare back, and in taking the ring, firing with pistols, and cutting at heads on posts and on the ground. The instruction in this department, given by Major Arnold calls for the commendation of the Board.

On Wednesday, June 10th, there was a light artillery drill and practice by a battery of six pieces, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Piper. The drill was excellent; the evolutions were accurate and rapid, the dismounting of the pieces and carriages was very quickly done, and the firing was effective.

On Saturday, June 13th, the corps was reviewed and inspected by Brevet Major-General Schriver, Inspector of the Academy.

On Monday, the 15th, three ships, forming the practice fleet of the United States Naval Academy—the Macedonian, the Savannah, and the Dale—were off the south wharf, under command of Captain Luce, commandant of midshipmen. The midshipmen, about three hundred in number, were received by the battalion of cadets at half-past 2 P. M., and conducted to the plain. At 3 o'clock, both battalions—of cadets and midshipmen—being paraded, the diplomas were presented to the graduating class of cadets by General U. S. Grant, General of the Army; after which an address was delivered, at the request of the class, by Henry Coppee, LL. D., Secretary of the Board of Visitors.

From the foregoing statement of the observations of the Board, during which they received every facility from the Superintendent and all the professors and officers, they now proceed to make the following digest upon the special subjects proposed in their letter of appointment.

#### I. DISCIPLINE.

Having had full opportunity of observing the discipline of the corps, they are of opinion that it is in an excellent condition; so far as their knowledge goes, it has never been better. It is observed that the rigor and severity of the former system, long considered by the friends of the academy to be the best, have been in some degree relaxed, by giving numerous privileges to the deserving. The result has been, in the judgment of the Board, excellent. Well behaved cadets are allowed greater liberty in communicating with friends and visitors, and all make it more a point of honor than ever to take no advantage of the privileges granted them.

#### INSTRUCTION.

Careful attendance at the examinations in most of the departments has led the Board to form the judgment that the duties of the professors and their assistants are faithfully performed, that the cadets are well instructed, and that the courses of study and instruction have been kept up, in most respects, to the progress of science and learning at the present day.

The Board have noticed with regret that one-half the time formerly allotted to drawing in the second class has been taken from that branch. They recommend that this time be restored, and that more of the time given to drawing be employed in industrial drawing and in out-door sketching from nature—branches which are of the most important practical utility to an officer of the army.

The Board repeat the recommendation, so often made, that the department of ethics and law be dissociated from the chaplaincy. The duties are not, in most respects, cognate, and neither function is benefited by the union. There is, in the judgment of the Board, enough work for a professor of ethics, etc., and quite enough separate work for a chaplain.

#### POLICE.

After a careful examination the Board find the police as good as it can be, owing to the judicious care of the Superintendent, with the means at his disposal. The persons and rooms of the cadets evince that they are fully possessed of those habits of neatness, order, and punctuality which will be of such value to them in life. All parts of the post and garrison testify likewise to the excellence of the police. The watchful eye of the government and the ready and skilful hand of the Superintendent have added greatly to the comfort of the post by the increase of plain and tasteful quarters for the officers and for enlisted men. The first thing that strikes the eye of the visitor is the extreme neatness and order, even in the minutest details.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

It is apparent from what has already been said, that the administration is excellent. While the choice of a Superintendent is now made from the whole army, and not from the engineers alone, the Board are satisfied that the present incumbent is as good a selection as could have been made. Earnest, thoughtful, sympathetic, yet firm in discipline, his rule is mild and yet perfectly assured. Among his subordinates, Colonel Black, the commandant of cadets, Major Boynton, adjutant, and Major Sinclair, quartermaster, are experienced officers, whose manner of discharging their duties called forth the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The Board find the accounts of the Academy carefully kept, according to regulations, and can best display the condition of the fiscal affairs of the institution by presenting the accompanying documents, (marked respectively A, B, and C), which were prepared by the Superintendent at the request of the Board, and which are appended as a part of this report.

The first (A) presents a statement of money received and expended under each appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and to include March 31, 1868.

The second (B) gives the authorized amounts paid by the Treasurer of the United States Military Academy, exhibiting the annual total amounts for the year ending 30th of April, 1868, and the average amounts applicable to each cadet for the year and for one month.

The third (C) gives the authorized prices charged to cadets for clothing, etc., by the commissary department. The Board request that these papers be published as an appendix to the report.

Under this general head, the Board recommend an increase of pay to the Superintendent of the Academy. He

is obliged to entertain freely and constantly, for the honor of the government and of the institution, and for this purpose his present pay is entirely insufficient. It is, therefore, recommended that his pay be that of a full brigadier-general, and that West Point be placed upon the list of double rationed posts, if such action is legal. Similar reasons lead the Board to urge also a corresponding increase of pay to the Commandant of Cadets and the Adjutant.

The Board are of opinion that, for convenience and safety in landing ordnance and other heavy stores, the present north wharf is inadequate. It is too small, old, and insecure. They, therefore, recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars for building a proper one.

They also recommend the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a house and sheds for the storage and preservation of fuel for the post.

Also, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to erect a proper building at the Quartermaster's stables for storing wagons, carts, and other quartermaster's implements and materials.

Also, an appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars additional to one of fifteen thousand already made, with which to erect a fire-proof building for the public offices and for the preservation of the records. This building is much needed, as the public offices now occupy a portion of the library building, which is greatly wanted by the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

The Board also recommend a liberal appropriation, according to the estimate of the Superintendent, for enlarging and improving the cemetery.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board visited the Cadets' Hospital, which is under the charge of Dr. John F. Head, (Surgeon) and found it in excellent order. They also report that the mess hall was in good condition, the kitchen clean, adequate and convenient, the food excellent, and the table furniture neat and tasteful.

It is particularly recommended by the Board that an engineer officer of experience be stationed at West Point, to have charge, under the orders and direction of the Superintendent, of the construction and repairs of buildings, reservoirs, wharves, etc. These duties will require all of the attention of a good engineer officer of varied experience.

The Board cannot close their report without offering their unanimous and unqualified testimony of the inestimable value of our great national military school. It challenges competition with similar schools in Europe; it gives to the army and the country, yearly, numbers of highly educated and high-toned young men, who become eminent and useful in all departments of active life; and these advantages are secured at a very moderate cost to the nation. The Board ask for it a generous support and all needed appropriations to secure and increase its usefulness.

Respectfully submitted: W. B. Franklin, President; Henry Coppee, Secretary; Leslie Combs, W. G. Peck, H. M. Watterson, N. W. Edwards, D. W. Maxon.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24, 1868.

Tuesday, August 18th.

THE leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Johnson, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 167, July 29, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, (now first lieutenant) Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 153, June 27, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended until September 15, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay reporting at Headquarters Department of the Dakota for sixty days after the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 82, July 17, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby granted First Lieutenant P. H. Ellis, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

Hospital Steward William P. Blair, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Department at Washington, will report in person for duty to the commanding officer and surgeon in charge of Fort Wayne, Michigan.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Sloan, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 142, July 30, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

So much of Special Orders No. 159, July 6, 1868, from this office, as granted Captain James P. W. Neill, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for three months, is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted Captain E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 135, July 29, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is hereby granted Post Chaplain Vincent Palen.

The following transfers in the Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps) are hereby announced: First Lieutenant George A. H. Clements, from Company K to Company A; Brevet Captain Henry Marcotte, first lieutenant, from Company A to Company K. Lieutenant Clements is hereby relieved from duty at the War Department and will report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Brevet Captain Marcotte is hereby assigned to duty at the War Department, and will report accordingly to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Dodge, superintendent War Department buildings.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General A. Baird, assistant inspector-general, will repair, without delay, to Atlanta, Georgia, and report in person to Major-General Meade, for assignment to duty in the Department of the South as inspector.

General Orders No. 29, from Headquarters Thirty-fifth

U. S. Infantry, dated July 21, 1868, transferring the following named officers, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant Casper H. Conrad, from Company K to Company I; Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, from Company D to Company I; Second Lieutenant John Little, from Company C to Company G; Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Wham, from Company I to Company H; Second Lieutenant Ernest F. Hoffman, from Company H to Company B; Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. De Lany, from Company B to Company D.

Wednesday, August 19th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers, to consist of Brevet Brigadier-General P. V. Hagner, colonel Ordnance Department; Brevet Major-General W. H. French, lieutenant-colonel Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major-General H. G. Wright, lieutenant-colonel, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, lieutenant-colonel Ordnance Department; Brevet Brigadier-General O. D. Greene, major and assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet, major Ordnance Department; Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, major Fourth U. S. Artillery, will assemble at the Washington Arsenal, D. C., on the 1st day of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of testing the Beaupre system in the construction of cannon, presented by Dr. Gebhart and company, with other cannon. The board will report its opinion whether the method possesses sufficient merit to warrant its introduction into the military service. The junior member of the board will record the proceedings.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James N. Caldwell, major U. S. Army (retired) is hereby detailed as professor of military science at the Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect August 18, 1868, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Ferdinand Bayer, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward G. Fast, Second U. S. Artillery.

Major E. W. Dennis, judge-advocate, will report in person, without delay, for duty to Lieutenant-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay appearing before the Board of the Artillery School for examination as to his qualifications for the Artillery service, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for sixty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the post band at Charleston, S. C., will be consolidated with the post band at Atlanta, Ga. Such members of the bands as may be rendered supernumerary by consolidation will be discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major J. J. Van Horn, captain Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 105, May 5, 1868, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Thursday, August 20th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the permission to delay proceeding to his station granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, captain Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 190, August 10, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended until November 1, 1868.

The leave of absence for three months granted Second Lieutenant Harrison S. Weeks, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. G. Sprague, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 144, July 6, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

Assistant Surgeon Howard Culbertson is hereby relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed without delay, to Baton Rouge, La., and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post. On his arrival he will report by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of Louisiana.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding general Department of Louisiana, for assignment to a post, as directed by paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 187, August 6, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry, until November 1, 1868.

The leave of absence granted Brevet First Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, second lieutenant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 152, July 15, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 118, June 16, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended three months.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Closson, captain First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 112, May 11, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Charles F. Rockwell, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 15, August 15, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain C. T. Bissell, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 87, August 18, 1868, from Headquarters Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is hereby extended thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Norman Lieber, major and judge-advocate, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant J. P. Story, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, will,

under instructions from Brevet Brigadier-General Myer, chief signal officer of the Army, select a number of suitable recruits, not to exceed fifty, from those now under orders for the Military Division of the Pacific, for the purpose of forming a signal party, to be stationed at Fort Greble, D. C.

Lieutenant Story is hereby relieved from duty at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and will proceed to this city with the recruits thus selected, where he will report to General Myer for further orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel Gardin Chapin, major Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, will report for examination to Brevet Major-General Ord, president of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General T. Seymour, major, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in New York City while on duty as a member of the Board of Officers convened at Fort Monroe, Va., by Special Orders No. 158, July 3, 1868, from this office, to devise and report upon a system of Artillery tactics, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Keeney, surgeon is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McCormick, surgeon, is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office.

#### Friday August 21st.

By direction of the President, Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby assigned to duty at San Francisco, California, relieving Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties at that place.

Permission to delay three months in reporting for duty is hereby granted Brevet Captain William Prince, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major G. Q. White, Captain, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 99, August 11, 1868, from Headquarters Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, is hereby extended ten days.

Private Michael J. Duggan, Company F, Ninth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report by letter to the Medical Director Department of California, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John Harold, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 3, August 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 135, July 29, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 181, July 30, 1868, from this office, as directed him to repair to Fort Fred, Steele, Dakota Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Post Chaplain Z. Ragan, U. S. Army, for thirty days.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 51, from Headquarters Second U. S. Cavalry, dated August 10, 1868, transferring Second Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, from Company D to Company B, is hereby confirmed.

#### Saturday, August 22d.

As soon as the interests of the service will permit, the commanding General Department of the Cumberland will grant a furlough for ninety days to Quartermaster Sergeant Philip Breitenbecker, Company A, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until September 15, 1868, is hereby granted Captain Joseph Kerin, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Leave of absence for twelve days is hereby granted Brevet Major J. B. Shinn, Captain Third U. S. Artillery.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the movement of Light Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery from Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C., as directed by Special Orders No. 167, July 15, 1868, from this office, is hereby suspended until the quarters now being prepared at Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C., are in readiness for the battery, when it will march to Aquia Creek, and thence proceed by boat to its destination.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant W. L. Ledgerwood, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment. Permission to delay reporting for sixty days is hereby granted him.

Upon the receipt of this order, George B. Craft will proceed to Alexandria, Louisiana, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed Superintendent.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 15, March 20, 1868, from Headquarters Department of California, appointing Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, Captain, Second U. S. Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander, to date from November 23, 1867, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major W. J. Twining, Captain, Corps of Engineers, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, for duty on his staff as Aide-de-Camp.

Hospital Steward Luke Lavery, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 192, August 12, 1868, from this office, as relieved Brevet Brigadier General Morris S. Miller, Deputy

Quartermaster-General, from duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office Washington, D. C., and directed him to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that district, is hereby revoked.

#### Monday, August 24th.

So much of Special Orders No. 111, of June 3, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, as directs that Ordnance Sergeant Cornelius Kelly, U. S. Army, be relieved from duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, and proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for duty, is hereby approved.

By direction of the President, Private Frank Bischoff, Company C, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps) now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Kelly, U. S. Army, now on duty at Athens Armory, Georgia, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Harker, Kansas for duty. Commutation of subsistence at the usual rates will be furnished while en route if it is impracticable to provide subsistence in kind. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Ordnance Sergeant Edward Doyle, U. S. Army, now at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, awaiting orders, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, for duty. Commutation of subsistence at the usual rates will be furnished while en route if it is impracticable to provide subsistence in kind. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 164, August 6, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Du Pont, captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery, having performed the duty upon which he was ordered to this city by Paragraph 19, Special Orders No. 191, August 11, 1868, from this office, will return, without delay, to his proper station.

Sergeant Preston C. Rice, Company B, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, now on detached service in this city from Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, is hereby discharged the service of the United States under the provisions of General Orders No. 24, of November 30, 1859, from this office.

Private Richard Realf, general service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon-general, assistant-surgeon B. F. Pope is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Adams, Long Island, and will report in person, without delay, to the superintendent general recruiting service and to the chief medical officer, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits to be forwarded to California about the end of this month. On his arrival at San Francisco, California, he will report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of California, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, and upon his own application, Second Lieutenant James W. Tanfield, Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for assignment to duty with Company K.

Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, having been assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, is, by direction of the President, hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of major-general while exercising such command.

The services of hospital steward Thomas Muir, U. S. Army, being no longer required, he will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Quinnebaug* has started on a cruise for the coast of Africa.

The *Scutara* was at Lisbon and the *Canandaigua* at Bremen on the 21st inst.

The *Tallahoma*, the *Augusta* and *Don* will be sold at the New York yard on the 20th inst.

COMMODORE James Armstrong (retired list), U. S. Navy, died at Charlestown, Mass., on the 25th inst.

CAPTAIN Nicholson will on the 1st of September relieve Captain Nichols of his duties in charge of the Navigation Bureau at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The *Marblehead* has recently been surveyed at the New York Navy-yard, and has been found to require extensive repairs, as her bottom timbers were found to be rotten.

PAYMASTER Rufus C. Spalding, left New York on the 24th inst., in the *Henry Clay*, to relieve Paymaster Edward Foster, as naval store-keeper at Panama.

THE *Macedonian*, of the Naval Practice Squadron, arrived at Annapolis on the 20th inst. after a passage of twenty-six days from Funchal, Madeira. All well on board.

THE *Shumokin* and *Wasp* were at Montevideo when last heard from. The former vessel has been pronounced unseaworthy, and has been ordered to Rio Janeiro, previous to returning to the United States.

A NAVAL Court-martial, consisting of Captain J. R. M. Mullaney, president, Captain John E. Howell and Commanders A. A. Semmes and Ralph Chandler, members. This court will investigate certain charges against Lieutenant-Commander Le Roy Fitch, of the *Marblehead*, and will also try the case of Acting Master Valentine, of the receiving ship *Vermont*, who is charged with having appropriated money belonging to a sailor while in charge

of the recruiting office seven months ago. They will also try two seamen of the *Hartford*.

THE *Levant Herald* of Constantinople, in its issue of the 21st inst. says that the Sultan of Turkey, in honor of the United States and as a personal compliment to Admiral Farragut, permitted the *Franklin* to pass through the Dardanelles to the Golden Horn—a special mark of his royal consideration.

THE *Guerriere*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, together with the *Paucnee*, *Huron* and *Kansas*, were at Rio Janeiro at last accounts. The *Guerriere* was shortly to leave for Bahia and Pernambuco. The officers and men of the squadron are reported as in good health. It is reported that the *Huron*, of the South Atlantic Squadron, was to leave for the United States on the 29th ult. in charge of the officers of the *Kansas*. The officers of the *Huron* have been transferred to the *Kansas*, which will remain on duty with the South Atlantic Squadron.

PURCHASERS of naval vessels are required to remove them from the yard where they are sold within two weeks after the day of sale. A purchaser of the Government has recently been compelled to pay a heavy penalty for failing to comply with the terms of the sale. It appears that a Mr. John Roach purchased the *Mattahassel* and *Pontoosic*, two steamers, at a sale at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 17th September, 1867, and failed to have them removed until Friday of last week, when he was required to pay a watch bill for guarding the ships in question from the date of sale to date of removal, amounting to \$2,019.

WE have the following from the *Aroostook*, under date of Foo-choo, China, June 10, 1868: The *Aroostook* station is Amoy, Foo-choo, and the island of Formosa. On her last visit to the latter place she had on board General Le Gendre, consul to Amoy, and Thomas Dunn, consul to Foo-choo, who succeeded in making a treaty with the savages of the Bouton tribe. Captain Beardslee remaining on shore as a hostage, while a chief visited the ship to see drills, etc. Yesterday a two-oared cutter race was pulled between a boat of the English corvette *Cormorant* and one from this ship. Our boat winning by five hundred yards; distance three miles.

THE following is a list of the officers of the *Aroostook*: Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, executive officer; Acting Master, Albert Taylor; Acting Ensigns, David Lee, L. A. Waterman; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. V. Greene; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Jos. Foster; First Assistant Engineer, H. F. Bradford (in charge); Acting Second Assistant Engineers, John H. Hulton, C. Nulton; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, H. C. Burrows; Captain's Clerk, John Van Dyke.

THE U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* returned to New York on the 23d inst., from a cruise along the coast. The Secretary of the Navy was on board, with the ladies of his family; Admiral Radford; Commodore Jenkins, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail; Paymaster Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; and Edgar T. Welles, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. Secretary Welles has visited the Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston and Portsmouth Navy-yards, and at the last-named place he took on board Senator Grimes and family and G. V. Fox, Esq., and ran down to Mount Desert; and on the return trip left the vessel at Rye Beach. On the 23d inst., the party visited and examined the site at New London recently presented to the Government by that city for naval purposes. The *Tallapoosa* remained at the New York Yard but a few hours, and left for Washington on the day of her arrival.

A DIVER recently lost his life at the Brooklyn Navy-yard under the following circumstances: Two men were in a diving bell engaged in recovering blocks of granite which had fallen into the water and become imbedded in the refuse deposited from the sewer. The foul air from this deposit is at all times sickening, and being stirred up by the men while engaged in slinging the blocks, one of them was immediately overcome; the other signalled at once and then raised his companion to the seat; meanwhile the bell had so far risen that to gain the seat himself he was obliged to crawl up by the foot chain. When the bell reached the surface this latter one was found nearly senseless and alone, his companion having slipped from the seat and gone to the bottom. To show that the apparatus used was in very way perfect, it is but necessary to state that the superintendent and another man employed on the work immediately went down in the bell, secured the fallen body, and brought it to the surface without injury to themselves. All that could be was then done by the surgeons attached to the yard to resuscitate the body, but without avail.

THE *De Soto*, 8 guns, Commodore C. S. Boggs, arrived off the Battery on the 23d inst., from Port au Prince, August 16th and Aspinwall, August 9th. U. S. steamer *Saco* was at Aspinwall, and U. S. steamer *Gettysburg* at Port au Prince, when the *De Soto* sailed. She will probably be put out of commission, as she has now been in commission over three years, and has been cruising in the West Indies since March last. The *De Soto* has a capacity of 1,600 tons, she carries 8 guns, and is manned by 190 men. She needs very extensive repairs. The following is a list of her officers: Commodore Chas. S. Boggs; Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Sumner, navigator; Lieutenant D. W. Mullan; Ensign I. A. Lyons; Midshipmen, J. N. Hemphill, A. B. Carter, and L. V. Honsel; Surgeon John J. Gibson; Paid Assistant Surgeons, J. B. Parker, Payne F. Clarke; Chief Engineer, M. Kellogg; First Assistant Engineer, C. Lindsley; Second Assistant Engineers, W. C. Munroe, W. L. Nichols, W. S. Wells; Third Assistant Engineers, C. G. Dudley, F. M. Ashton, Alex. Dempster; Commodore's Clerk, John D. Boggs; Paymaster's Clerk, Dennis Brennan; Boatwain, A. Keene; Gunner, C. Earnshaw.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## A PLEA FOR THE REDUCTION OF ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The dissatisfied in the Army are constantly complaining about low pay. Gold is selling at 144, consequently these troubled souls urge that they receive but 69 cents on each dollar of their salaries, and this, with taxes and the trebled prices of provisions and clothes, reduces their pay to about half what it was before the war. Again, they say that while Congress increased the pay of the Army during the time the Volunteers were in service, that that body cut down the pay quite ten per cent. by decreasing the price of the ration from 50 to 30 cents the minute the war was over and the Volunteers mustered out. Again, these advocates of increased compensation say that members of Congress not only increased their own pay to correspond with the rise in gold, but at the same time have the pecuniary advantage of drawing "constructive mileage," which, if done by an Army officer, would subject him to certain dismissal. Now, I cannot see that these arguments have anything whatever to do with the subject. I claim, therefore, that they should have no weight in the discussion, and for the following reasons:

The spirit of American liberty recognizes no aristocracy except that founded on wealth and brilliant services to the State. How natural, then, that the two should be wedded. We hold that the tendency of this Union, and it is a tendency in perfect accordance with democratic notions, has become so necessary to the perpetuity of our institutions that every effort should be made to accomplish that result. A well-paid, well-quartered army, officered by men placed above want or its temptations by the receipt of living salaries so long as they behave themselves, offers a high premium to military adventurers who have the perseverance and nerve requisite to secure positions that free them from care for their daily bread. Scholars too indolent to establish themselves in business, emigrants who, rather than cultivate a farm and develop the resources of the West, prefer to soldier with the hope of a future promotion to a grade in which they can earn a respectable living with little exertion. Both of these classes, I say, while the rates of pay continue as high as they are now, will be tempted to aspire to positions in the Army, not as a means of gratifying a laudable ambition, but as an avenue of escape from labor. How different would be the case were the pay for the enlisted men doubled, that of warrant officers quadrupled, and the commissioned officer's pay reduced to a trifling sum, which he would be expected to turn over to his servant, as John B. Magruder told the British officers he did, when they inquired the amount of his salary. If this were the case, then the cadet of a poor family, on graduating, would serve out the enforced term in the Army to discipline his mind for the rougher world, and then, finding it utterly impossible to keep up a show of living, he would resign and enter into the profession of civil engineering, mining, or architecture, strike boldly out for his bare subsistence, and, in securing that, secure, too, honors and wealth. The wealthy cadet would remain and add to the dignity of his position through the means of his private resources. The sons of wealthy men, educated abroad, and naturally despising, as gentlemen should, the degrading trade of demagogue or politician at home, would seek in the Army a position that gave them dignity in return for the brilliancy their wealth lent its uniform. Then, too, the pay, without other resources, being hopelessly inadequate even to the partial support of an officer in the manner gentlemen live, he who had no other resources could not enter the Army, and there would no longer be presented the painful spectacle of a high-spirited gentleman wedded to a refined lady, and both struggling on, yet hoping against hope, that the "pay will be raised." The enlisted man, too, not seeing any prospect ahead of ever being able to support himself and wife in a position to which he could hope to rise, will no longer be desirous of promotion to a grade that will render his condition worse instead of better, but he will be satisfied with being simply and earnestly a good non-commissioned officer. Thus society will naturally resolve itself into classes, as it always does in a well-regulated community—the men with brains enough to get money and sense enough to keep it when it is left them, will thus possess, as they should, all the avenues to power and distinction; they would be the rulers, while the ignorant, the poor, and the unambitious would be the ruled.

ARMY BLUE.

## DESERTION IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A glance at recently published statistics will show to what an alarming extent the crime of desertion prevails in the Army; to such an extent that one may seriously ask how long can its efficiency and discipline be maintained if it continue to increase in the same ratio that it has during the past two years.

It seems that some other than ordinary causes must be at work to produce this general discontent among soldiers, and lead so many of them to commit this greatest of military crimes; some underlying cause, something radically wrong in our system of military government and discipline. What these causes may be it may not be so easy to determine, but it is certainly of vital importance that they should be ascertained and a speedy and adequate remedy applied.

That soldiers stationed in the West, where they are deprived of all the privileges of society and civilization, and where they are compelled to devote much of their time to different kinds of service, outside the line of military duty, and in a country where mining and land speculations are rife, should become disgusted on the

one hand or carried away by excitement on the other, may not be strange; but that those stationed in the States, whose duties are far less arduous and with a few or none of these outside influences to tempt them, should take this step, is not so easily accounted for.

Among the causes which lead to this result, we believe to be, first, a want of sufficient quarters, and the ill-arrangement of those provided by the Government. Under the present system of barracks and permanent quarters, the men are crowded together, twenty, thirty, and even forty in a single room, and worse than this, are put two or four in a bunk; their clothing must at all times be kept in the knapsack, from which a dishonest companion can purloin at pleasure; and no opportunity is given them for surrounding themselves with those little trifles and conveniences which go so far toward making them contented with their lot. This attempt to ignore entirely the personality of the soldier, his tastes and peculiarities, seems to us to be productive of the greatest harm.

Another ground of complaint is in the quantity of the rations. Theoretically it may seem quite sufficient, but in reality the soldier seldom gets all his allowance, or, at least, not enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and he is compelled to eke it out by purchasing from the sutler at the post bakery, or elsewhere.

Of the kind and quality of the clothing issued, more than enough has already been written to bring the matter before the eyes of the proper officials, and we believe that soldiers have a perfect right to grumble when, after paying at a high rate for articles of the poorest quality, they have to pay half as much more to the company tailor before they are decent to be worn, and even then the less said of them the better.

Again, the material of which our Army is composed is another fruitful cause of desertion. Emigrants fresh from the old country, unable to speak a word of the language, imbeciles, habitual drunkards, and in some instances, discharged convicts, are enlisted under the present system of recruiting, and sent to regiments to be transformed into soldiers. We do not expect or ask that in a country like ours, made up of people of all nationalities, that the Army shall be composed entirely of native-born Americans, but we do insist that foreigners shall be at least Americanized, and able to speak our language before they are enlisted, and, that under no circumstances shall drunkards and criminals be allowed to wear the uniform.

We are aware that it is far easier to point out the defects in any system than it is to apply the proper remedy, yet we would offer the following suggestions: Divide the quarters of a company into a sufficient number of squad-rooms, so that not more than ten privates and a non-commissioned officer shall be in each, and let these squads, as far as practicable, be formed as the men themselves shall choose. Instead of bunks have an iron bedstead for each man, supplied with a mattress and blankets by the government and carried on the company returns. Allow to each man a locker in which to keep his effects, and require the knapsacks to be packed only at general inspections; the lockers to be subject, of course, to daily inspection. Have a separate mess-table for each squad, under charge of its non-commissioned officer. For uniforms, issue the cloth in the bulk and have it made up by the company tailors. Abolish the general recruiting service and substitute therefor regimental recruiting, detailing officers from each regiment to recruit for their own commands. Offer sufficient inducements with regard to increased pay, promotion, etc., that it will be an object for good soldiers to remain in the service, and finally, punish desertion with death.

NICODEMUS.

## OBITUARY.

## CAPTAIN RICHARD WALL, THIRD U. S. CAVALRY.

At a meeting of the officers of Fort Stanton, New Mexico, held July 30, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our friend Captain Richard Wall, Third U. S. Cavalry; therefore be it Resolved, That in the death of Captain Richard Wall we have lost a firm friend, a good soldier, and a long to be remembered brother officer.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to Captain Wall's family in this time of their affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Captain Wall, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

John Ralua, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, brevet major U. S. A.; Frank Stanwood, captain Third Cavalry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; James C. Gage, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry; T. D. Vroom, first lieutenant Third Cavalry; J. R. Gibson, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; George W. Baird, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh Infantry; William Gerlach, second lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

## ENSIGN FRED MCCORMICK, U. S. N.

At a meeting of the officers of the U. S. ship *Ossipee*, held on board of that vessel upon the occasion of the death of Ensign Fred McCormick, U. S. Navy, which took place July 25, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In our severest trials, even such as the sad event which has brought us together to-day, we acknowledge our first duty to Almighty God in submitting without murmur to His decrees, however sorely they may afflict us; be it Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to the infinite wisdom of God in this visitation, we cannot refrain from expressing our sense of the heavy loss we have sustained in the death of our lamented companion and shipmate, whose many and peculiar virtues, zealous devotion to duty, geniality, generosity, and agreeable manner caused him to be a universal favorite with all who knew him, and one cherished as a rare friend by his associates.

Resolved, That in the deceased we have lost a friend closely endeared to us, and whose memory will ever remain fresh in our minds; and the Navy, an officer unusually intelligent and experienced beyond his rank and years, by the responsible duties which he has performed under many trying circumstances and in scenes of danger.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased, and especially to his parents, in this their bereavement so peculiarly sad and afflictive.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Ensign Fred McCormick, U. S. Navy.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our affectionate respect to the memory of our deceased companion, these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Baltimore Sun.

## NEW BOOKS.

THE CRACK SHOT. By Edward C. Barber. New York: W. A. Townsend and Adams.

The object of the author of the above work is to furnish the young riflemen of America with information regarding the various rifles now in use, and also to teach them the proper method of using these weapons for sporting purposes. The first chapters are devoted to the general principles of firing and motion of projectiles and to treating of rifles and rifling. A description of each of the best-known breech-loaders is also given, fully illustrated by wood cuts. Instructions are laid down as to the proper method of choosing and using a rifle, and the closing chapters are devoted to directions as to the method of hunting the bison, moose, caribou, deer, etc. The various standard authors on guns and sporting are abundantly quoted throughout the work, which is a valuable hand-book on the rifle and should be carefully read by all those who desire to become crack shots. There are decided indications that marksmanship is destined, ere long, to receive much more attention in this country than it has hitherto been generally given to it, and, therefore, all books giving instructions on this subject are likely to meet with an extended sale.

CAPE COD AND ALL ALONG SHORE STORIES. By Chas. Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The stories collected under this title have already been laid before the public, through the columns of *Harpers' Magazine*, and in one case by means of the *Atlantic*, but they are well deserving of preservation in book form. It is no particular distinction to be able to write a passably good story now-a-days, but it requires more than a mere literary knack to produce such as are found in this collection. The writer is evidently a man, and a true man at that, who has seen various phases of character, and who, while dealing in fiction, does not fail to give his characters a life-like coloring, so that they appear before us as men and women, like to ourselves, and not like the dolls of a puppet show. The perusal of these stories of the sturdy fisherman of Cape Cod has afforded us considerable pleasure, and they will undoubtedly produce a similar effect on the minds of such of our readers as are wise enough to procure and read a copy of the collection.

HARPER & BROTHERS have also published, in book form, *The Moonstone*, by Wilkie Collins, a short story, which attracted so much attention during its appearance in *Harpers' Weekly*. The book is profusely illustrated and is bound in cloth.

WE have received from Mr. J. W. Black, of Washington street, Boston, a photograph of the Harvard University of 1868, and six finer looking athletes we have seldom seen grouped together. Richards, who is the most mature looking man of the crew, is a splendid specimen of physical development, both as to the muscles of his chest and arms and also those of the back. The appearance of these latter as shown in a separate picture is something wonderful. A view of the muscles of Simmons' back is also given. It would be a matter of wonder if men with such physiques did not do well either in a boat or at any other athletic exercise to which they turned their attention.

THE LOST CAUSE REGAINED. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

This work is from the pen of Edward A. Pollard, the author of *The Lost Cause*, and is another statement of the late war and its results, from a Southern point of view. We have failed to find any particularly new or startling ideas in this book, whose object appears to be to prove that the South has come out of the late Rebellion as the victors. As this point will be fully determined by the issue of the present Presidential canvass, it is not necessary to discuss the subject in these columns. Mr. Pollard gives us the usual amount of talk about the negroes and a ringing of the various changes on the word "white," which is styled "the winning word," but seems to travel chiefly in the beaten track of those writers who think like himself that we should endeavor to restore the Union as it was. To readers of this mode of thinking the *Lost Cause Regained* will doubtless prove a most desirable and interesting work.

THE first part of Notes on the Book of Psalms, by Albert Barnes, D. D., is published by Harper & Brothers. The growing infirmities of age have compelled this veteran minister and commentator on the Bible to desist from preaching, and have also led him to determine that the present work on which he has been engaged for over twelve years shall be the closing labor of his life as an author. These notes are to be published in three volumes, the first of which is now laid before the public. The same publishers have just issued *The New Testament History*, by William Smith, L.L.D., forming one of the student's histories by this author. The object of this work is to supply a manual of New Testament history which in fullness, accuracy and use of the best sources of information may take its place by the side of the histories of Greece, Rome, England and France in the series of student histories. The book is abundantly illustrated, and there are copious references and foot notes, making it a most valuable assistant to the young students of the New Testament.

BREVET Major-General J. J. Reynolds on the 10th inst. issued the following order assuming command of the Fifth Military District, State of Texas, headquarters Austin, Texas:

In compliance with paragraph 3, General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 28, 1868, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District—to consist of the State of Texas.

The District of Texas is, from this date, merged in the Fifth Military District.

The Sub-District of the Rio Grande will retain its present designation.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

GENERAL George B. McClellan is passing the summer in Switzerland.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew K. Long, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. A.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to the Rev. W. M. Grimes, chaplain Tenth U. S. Cavalry, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Third U. S. Infantry, with permission to apply for an extension for forty days.

BREVET Major Morris J. Asch, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to duty at that post.

FIRST Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Jackson Barracks and report to the commanding officer First Infantry for assignment to duty.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Conyngham, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days.

BREVET Brigadier-General S. L. P. Graham and I. N. Palmer were in town last week, the former en route for Newport, Rhode Island, and the latter for Washington, District of Columbia.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is now in New York, having been ordered East to report for duty as instructor at the Military Academy, West Point, on the 1st of September.

ACTING Assistant Surgeons W. M. Miller and John Greenings, U. S. A., have been ordered to report in person to the commanding officer Fifteenth Infantry, New Orleans, for assignment to duty with that regiment.

FIRST Lieutenant C. E. Nesmith, Sixth Cavalry, regimental commissary of subsistence, has been detached from his regiment, and will continue to perform the duties of depot and issuing commissary of subsistence at Austin, Texas.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. M. Kirke, U. S. Army, will, during the absence of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Keeney, surgeon U. S. Army, with Major-General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, perform his duties as medical officer in San Francisco, Cal.

UNDER the provisions of the seventh section of an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1863, Major Alfred E. Latimer, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed as a field officer's court, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, for the trial of such men of his regiment as may be properly brought before him.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Robert Gale, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 169, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, post of Austin, for duty at that post.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A., chief quartermaster Department of Louisiana, has been ordered to proceed from New Orleans to Washington, D. C., on business connected with his department; upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station in this city.

FIRST Lieutenant James M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Washington, Arkansas, and relieve Captain Harry M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from duty as a member of the General Court-martial instituted by Special Orders No. 7, current series, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

SECOND Lieutenant Elisha V. Glover, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been tried by a General Court-martial, and being found guilty of a violation of the act to prevent and punish frauds upon the United States, has been sentenced to be cashiered. The President has approved the sentence of the court in this case.

SECOND Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, having reported to Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty, in accordance with Special Orders No. 163, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 16, 1868, is announced as aide-de-camp to Major-General Hancock, commanding.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles Pelaez, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 163, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, will proceed, without delay, to Fort Concho, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

PURSUANT to information contained in a letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, of date August 3, 1868, the promotion of the following-named officers, of the Nineteenth Infantry, serving in the Department of Louisiana is announced: Second Lieutenant William H. French, Jr., of Company G, to be first lieutenant, vice Clarke, which carries him to Company I.

CAPTAIN Harry M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for twenty days, based on surgeon's certificate of disability—with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of Louisiana, to take effect when relieved by Lieutenant Jas. M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from duty as a member of the General Court-martial instituted by Special Orders No. 7, from Department Headquarters.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the week ending August 15, 1868: Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander J. Perry, quartermaster, August 11th—tour of inspection; First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Third Infantry, August 12th—on leave of absence.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Henry Smith, U. S. A., in addition to his other duties, will temporarily relieve Captain E. A. Koerper, assistant surgeon U. S. A., from duty as attending surgeon at Headquarters Department of Louisiana. Assistant Surgeon Koerper will immediately proceed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and report for temporary duty to the post commander at that place.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Camp McPherson, A. T., and report for duty as medical officer at that station, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon P. W. Randle, U. S. A. Acting Assistant Surgeon Randle, on being relieved, will report to the commanding officer of Camp McDowell, A. T., for duty as medical officer at that station.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 166, Headquarters Fifth Military District, current series, has been assigned to duty as depot and post quartermaster, and disbursing officer at Austin, Texas, relieving First Lieutenant Moses Wiley, Sixth Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. J. Auerbach, U. S. A., has been temporarily relieved from duty at the Sedgewick Barracks Hospital, post of New Orleans, and will report to the commanding officer Fifteenth regiment U. S. Infantry for duty with that regiment, en route to Marshall, Texas; upon the arrival of which, at Marshall, Acting Assistant Surgeon Auerbach will return to his proper station at the post of New Orleans, Greenville, La.

THE Fifteenth U. S. Infantry having been reported at Headquarters Department of Louisiana on the 17th inst. by its commanding officer, en route to Texas for duty in the Fifth Military District, will proceed to Marshall, Texas, via Shreveport, Louisiana. Upon arriving at Marshall, General Shepherd, commanding the regiment, will report by telegraph to Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District, at Austin, Texas.

SECOND Lieutenant A. Werninger, Jr., Second U. S. Infantry, has been tried by a General Court-martial and found guilty of "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and has been sentenced "to be confined to the limits of Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Kentucky, for one month, attending to all duties except officer of the day." The sentence in this case has been approved by Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, was recently tried by a General Court-martial on several charges, and was sentenced to be cashiered. Upon the recommendation of the judge-advocate-general, on the grounds of the suspicious character of the evidence against the accused, and his manifest innocence of any intentional misconduct, this sentence has been disapproved by the President, who has ordered that Lieutenant Drew be released from arrest and restored to duty.

SECOND Lieutenant L. O. Parker, First Infantry, with one enlisted man, has been ordered to proceed from New Orleans to Washington, D. C., with Private Patrick Levy, of Company C, First Infantry, an insane soldier to be admitted into the Government Asylum. Upon turning Private Levy over to the proper officers of the Insane Asylum at Washington, Lieutenant Parker has permission to delay twenty days in rejoining his regiment; the soldier detailed as attendant will return immediately.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Grenada, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M. the 24th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain H. A. Theaker, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Captain W. G. Wedemeyer, Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. W. Parry, Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Noble, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frederick Rosencrantz, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George B. Pickett, Thirty-fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A MILITARY Commission is ordered to convene at Headquarters Fourth Military District at 10 o'clock A. M. the 1st proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Major-General G. Pennypacker, colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General E. Swift, surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, quartermaster U. S. A.; Brevet Major Lynde Catlin, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Major A. W. Allyn, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Warren C. Beach, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant William E. Kingsbury, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Brevet Major Merritt Barber, first lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Angel Island, Harbor of San Francisco, on Monday, July 27th, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel Gurden Chapin, major Fourteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Sanford, captain First Cavalry; Captain H. P. Wade, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles H. Shepard, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant William Stanton, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry. First Lieutenant Leonard Hay, regimental adjutant Ninth Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate.

PURSUANT to information contained in a letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, of date August 6, 1868, the following promotions of officers belonging to regiments serving in the Department of Louisiana are announced: First Lieutenant John N. Coe, Twentieth Infantry, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, vice Cutts, which

carries him to Company H; First Lieutenant Birney B. Keeler, Company A, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be captain, vice Reeves, which carries him to Company B. The commanding officer post of Baton Rouge will order Captain Coe to be relieved from his present duties, and direct him to join his company at Shreveport, Louisiana, as soon as practicable. Captain Keeler, Brevet Major U. S. A., will remain on duty as assistant judge-advocate at these headquarters.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, the military prison in New Orleans will be at once discontinued, and the building occupied as such turned over to the authorities of the Parish of Orleans. In carrying out the above order, all the prisoners now confined there belonging to troops garrisoning the posts of New Orleans and Jackson Barracks, will be sent under suitable guards to Greenville and Jackson Barracks, respectively, and turned over to the post commanders for confinement.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon James A. Root, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 169, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, will proceed to Fort Inge, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post. Acting Assistant Surgeon T. O. R. Sheridan, U. S. Army, will, upon the arrival of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Root, U. S. Army, be relieved from duty at Fort Inge, Texas, and will report in person to the surgeon in chief, District of Texas, at Austin, Texas, for annulment of contract, upon his own request.

THE following is a transcript from Officers' Register at Headquarters Department of Louisiana for the week ending Aug. 16, 1868: First Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Captain D. A. Ward, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Captain Michael Cooney, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles B. Clark, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Isaac H. Walter, Sixth Cavalry; Captain John M. Hamilton, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Colonel O. L. Shepherd, brevet brigadier-general Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. T. Hartz, brevet major Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, regimental quartermaster Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. J. Sartle, Fifteenth Infantry.

THE following-named officers are announced as composing the staff of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District: First Lieutenant Charles E. Morse, Twenty-sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, brevet captain and aide-de-camp; Captain Clarence E. Bennett, Seventeenth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Major J. A. Potter, quartermaster U. S. A., brevet brigadier-general and chief quartermaster; Captain S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence U. S. A., brevet major and chief commissary; Major Warren Webster, surgeon U. S. A., brevet lieutenant-colonel and medical director; Major C. M. Terrell, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A., chief paymaster; Captain Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Department, chief of ordnance; First Lieutenant Charles E. Morse, Twenty-sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Santa Fe, N. M., on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain John V. Dubois, Third U. S. Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General J. R. Brooke, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moale, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Evans, major Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McClure, commissary of subsistence U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington, quartermaster U. S. A.; Brevet Major Jacob D. Jones, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Major H. B. Fleming, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain George T. Beal, military storekeeper U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Chas. Morris, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major Wm. A. Kobbe, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

SECOND Lieutenant J. P. Cummings, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been tried by a General Court-martial and found guilty of neglect of duty, violation of the 36th Article of War, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Lieutenant Cummings was, therefore, sentenced "to forfeit all pay that is now due or may become due him; to make good to the United States the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars (amount of loss sustained by the United States); to be cashiered, and thereby utterly disabled from hereafter having or holding any office or employment in the military service of the United States; and that the crime, name, and punishment of the accused be published in three newspapers in Richmond, Virginia, and in three newspapers in the State of New York, where he usually resides." The proceedings, finding and sentence in this case have been approved by the President, who, however, has remitted so much of the sentence as requires the publication of the same in three newspapers in Richmond, Virginia, and in the State of New York, on the ground of the possibility that the acts of accused were due to ignorance and folly more than to actual depravity. Lieutenant Cummings, therefore, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the 18th inst.

COMPANY C, Fifth Infantry, Captain E. Butler, relieves Company B, same regiment, Lieutenant Hugh Johnson commanding, in guarding the redoubts along the Denver stage route, between Fort Wallace, Kansas, and Lake Station, Colorado Territory.

Company F, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, will proceed without delay by rail to Fort Harker, Kansas. On its arrival at Fort Harker, the commanding officer of the company will report to the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas for instructions.

## FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

THE introduction of iron-clad vessels, of which fewer are required for her defence than the old "wooden walls" of Britannia, is having the effect to make a less number of officers necessary. Already, the *Army and Navy Gazette* tells us, do lieutenants and even sub-lieutenants find difficulty in obtaining active employment. Here, it adds, is another reason for the prompt introduction of a wise and liberal system of retirement.

THE *Engineer*, discussing the action of Parliament with reference to the British Navy, gives the following as its idea of what the "navy of the future" should consist:

But in point of fact, our navy will never be perfect until it is composed of three distinct types of war vessel. First, we must have true monitors to defend our coasts and the shores of our colonies. These ships would never be called upon to move far from home, nor would it be expedient to send them on long cruises. Secondly, we must have ships which, being essentially monitors in action, must still possess the power of making long voyages at high speed, and of berthing large crews with some comfort. How this is to be accomplished we indicated not long since in an article on "Convertible Monitors;" and, lastly, we need broadside ships of considerable tonnage, to protect our commerce from rovers of the "Alabama" type. These vessels must be excessively fast, and carry the heaviest guns made; armor they must not carry. Double skins and numerous water-tight compartments will give them a certain degree of immunity from the effect of shot striking at or below the water-line. Their sides must be thin that shells may not be exploded on them; tough that splinters may not fly. They should sail excellently, and carry coal enough to be able to keep the sea for a long time. But, above all things, they must be fast—fast to chase and fast to run away. Such vessels would form no contemptible foes for the stoutest ironclads we have afloat. True, shot would pierce them at a long range—if they could be hit. But it is also true that they could pierce the sides of any of our war ships—except, perhaps, the *Hercules*—and that, too, at long range. There are not wanting naval officers of large experience, who tell us that they would infinitely prefer commanding such ships to any iron-clad afloat. A fleet of fast, unarmored vessels will be essential to the safety of our commercial marine in war. The Admiralty appear to have only just awakened to the fact. We are, however, pleased to find that steps are being taken to supply us with a few ships of this most valuable type.

PRINCE ARTHUR, "having completed his studies" at the engineer establishment at Brompton Barracks, where he was toadied up to a degree surprising and disgusting even to Englishmen, has given the superintendent of the dockyard police "a massive gold pencil case" and his thanks, and left Chatham not to return. The Prince of Wales is to succeed to the colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade, made vacant by the death of Field-Marshal Sir EDWARD BLAKENEY. The appointment pleases the Rifles enormously, and the Army, just as well, because the position has no emoluments for the Prince to absorb to the prejudice of old and deserving officers better entitled to them. When he was made colonel of the Tenth Hussars, a substantially profitable position, complaints were made, with good reason, by old officers who had earned the right to the succession.

FRENCH soldiers of the provincial garrisons are in many places now assisting in getting in the harvest. According to the regulations they must not receive less than one franc per day with food; the farmers must also provide them with working clothes, so that the uniforms may not be injured; the travelling expenses are also at the charge of the hirer. To obtain the assistance of the soldiers, an application, supported by the Prefect, has to be transmitted to the general commanding the district.

MR. E. J. REED, chief constructor of the English Navy, has not only succeeded in bringing the Admiralty to his views, by offering his resignation, but is also to be complimented with the dignity of C. B., and the papers have already been sent into the Treasury for a tolerably liberal sum to be granted to him, as a reward for his "numerous important inventions and eminent services."

FRANCE, we are told, has a peace society. It is not surprising to hear, also, that it does not flourish.

BREVET Major-General R. C. Buchanan commanding Department of Louisiana, on the 18th instant issued the following order:

In order to carry out the instructions from the Secretary of War relative to the assistance to be afforded by the troops on duty in this department to the civil authorities in case of domestic disturbance or insurrection arising therein, officers commanding districts, detachments and posts will be governed by the following directions: Every officer will keep himself well informed of the condition of affairs in his vicinity. Should a necessity arise which in his opinion would render the services of troops requisite, he will immediately communicate by telegraph with these headquarters, stating the essential facts in the case and asking for the necessary instructions for his government. Under no circumstances will any interference of the military with the civil authorities be permitted, nor will the services of the troops be made use of unless upon special instructions previously communicated in each case from these headquarters.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

## THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

ONLY last week we announced, with great pleasure, the initiation of a new Indian policy—that of the reservation—by General SHERMAN. His General Order, defining the metes and bounds of the two reservations, and the officers—Generals HARNEY and HAZEN—assigned to their command, also looked to an early removal of the Indians to these corrals. But nothing in this order indicated forcible removal; and it seemed to us that that was the one matter to be regretted; though probably circumstances did not justify the introduction of this feature at that moment.

Now, however, the one missing link in the chain is supplied. Fresh Indian hostilities have furnished the occasion for the introduction of this policy of forcible removal. And yet it may be doubted whether these hostilities are not rather the pretext than the cause of the attempted removal of the Indians by force. Certainly, depredations more extensive and more bloody than those at Solomon's and Saline Creeks have occurred within a twelvemonth. However, whatever the excuse, the policy is one whose wisdom is unquestionable, and in whose enforcement there has only been a question of choice of favorable opportunity.

The two tribes selected to experiment upon are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes; though the language employed by General SHERIDAN would seem to leave it doubtful whether the other Indians assigned to the Cheyenne reservation (six or eight different tribes in all) may not also be driven south of the Kansas line. General SHERIDAN announces that in consequence of "recent open acts of hostility" on the part of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, "embracing the murder of twenty unarmed citizens of Kansas, the wounding of many more, and outrages on women and children too atrocious for mention in detail," he directs, by authority of General SHERMAN, "the forcible removal of the Indians to their reservations south of the State of Kansas." He further directs that the Indians shall be forced to give up the perpetrators of the guilty acts; and he warns all persons of the sutler and pedler persuasion against "giving aid or assistance" to the Indians before due notice of permission from him.

What does all this mean? Certainly, something very much like war; and, accordingly, we have so called it. That such is General SHERMAN's own opinion is evident from the orders under which SHERIDAN is now acting "to drive the savages south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing, to kill if necessary." It is evident also from the words which he has telegraphed to Washington—"This amounts to war, but I hope only on a small scale."

Notwithstanding this strong and frank language, the President has approved General SHERMAN's action. "Notify me promptly if he does not," telegraphed the latter to Secretary SCHOFIELD, "but I deem further forbearance with the Indians impossible." Let us therefore hope that now, at so favorable a moment, the "war," even if "on a small scale," will be prosecuted with vigor. Everything is favorable. The President, the War Department, and all the Army are at accord regard-

ing the proper policy. Congress is not in session, and therefore cannot appoint a deputation of benevolent colporteurs to "stay the hand of carnage." The autumn will afford two or three months suitable for campaigning. The enormities committed by the Indians give sufficient provocation, and sufficient justification. The policy of the campaign, which is not one of indiscriminate slaughter, but simply one of driving the Indians southward to the reservation which must sooner or later be their home, is not only humane, but wise and practical. Indeed, we now have the opportunity to do promptly and thoroughly what might be done otherwise with great delay and annoyance. It is precisely like the question of driving cattle briskly into a pen, once for all, or leaving them to wander about, and enter one by one, at their own inclinations. Finally, we have upon the Plains some of the most experienced and spirited of our officers and soldiers; and if they cannot do anything now, we had better give up Indian management altogether.

Under these circumstances, the hostilities should be "short, sharp, and decisive." General SHERIDAN is in hot pursuit of the Indians who committed the murders at Solomon's and Saline Creeks. An interesting question here arises—will the Sioux take part in these troubles? Certain outrages have already been attributed to them—an attack on a train eighty miles east of South Pass City, ending in the capture of wagons and stock, and the killing of a man; an attack by twenty Sioux upon Major BALDWIN and five men, with two whites wounded, and three Indians killed; a renewal of the attack next day on three other men, two of whom were killed. It would be strange if there should be murdering and marauding, and the Sioux have no hand in it. However, as a tribe they appear not yet to have declared for war, and General SHERMAN says "the Sioux at the north remain quiet."

The Indian Bureau reports, as usual, that "it has no official information in reference to the alleged massacres," and adds that "the innocent should not suffer for the guilty;" but it confesses that "those engaged in the murders should be punished, and be taught a lesson immediately," which, upon the whole, is a noteworthy concession. The truth is, however, that we have always been "teaching lessons to the guilty," which they have never learned. The only lesson they have hitherto accepted is this—not to get caught. Instead of a lesson to the guilty, we must improve the opportunity to carry out our new Indian policy of reservation. We now have a sufficient reason for expelling the Indians from Kansas, and from all the territory exclusively to be occupied by the whites, and confining them within their own assigned domains. If we shall succeed in doing that, then, in view of the escape thus afforded from future calamities, even the atrocities which General SHERIDAN records cannot be looked upon as un-mixed evils, since they will have caused the inauguration of a vigorous Indian policy. We may hope that, for the present, the Sioux will "remain quiet." However, should they decide otherwise, there is a reservation ready for them. The only difference in their rising now would be to give us, in the language of President LINCOLN, "a bigger job."

THE Report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which we publish elsewhere, and which is now for the first time made public, does not differ materially from those made by previous boards. They report the discipline of the Academy as excellent, and that the course of instruction pursued has in most respects been kept up to the progress of science and learning at the present day. The superintendent and his subordinates are duly and deservedly complimented on their administrative abilities, while little or no fault is found with anything connected with the Academy. Several suggestions are made with reference to appropriate additional buildings, etc., which it is to be hoped will be acted upon by Congress.

The Board close their report by "offering their unanimous and unqualified testimony of the inestimable value of our great national military

school," which they say "challenges competition with similar schools in Europe." Inasmuch as the Rev. Dr. VINTON, the President of the Board, and Prof. COPPEE, its Secretary, are both graduates of the Academy, although since distinguished in civil life, their testimony on this subject is all the more valuable by reason of their intimate knowledge of the merits of the course of instruction pursued at the Academy.

#### BALL-AND-CHAIN.

THE *Independent*, a politico-religious journal of much ability, waxes very indignant over the fate of the soldier belonging to the garrison at Fort Hamilton, who was drowned lately while bathing at the Narrows. In its indignation it makes some comments which, despite the serious nature of what it calls "the very tragical occurrence," are extremely amusing. Its account is that the soldier in question was "one of our country's gallant defenders." It goes on to say that "the unfortunate man, it seems, was sent into the water with a heavy ball and chain attached to one of his legs," got beyond his depth, and was drowned, since "the sentry could not assist him, as it would have been a violation of duty—punishable with death, perhaps—to leave his post and his musket." And, "so," it adds, "the life of the unhappy soldier was sacrificed to the spirit of military etiquette."

Now, the facts are that the prisoners were sent, after the heat of the day, to enjoy a cool and cleansing bath; but the drowned man, instead of obeying orders and going in at the selected spot, which was perfectly safe, ran into the water against the remonstrance of the sergeant, and commenced swimming, beyond his depth, holding up the ball and chain. When he did go down—from cramps or otherwise—he rose and sank without the slightest cry for help or notice to those around him; and it was a surprise to them all when he failed to emerge the last time. It will, therefore, be evident that the loss of his life was *solely* due to himself. The advocate of the "gallant defenders" who are adorned with the ball and chain, could hardly draw down deeper curses, probably, from the survivors, than by effecting a withdrawal of the privilege of August bathing from men wearing these weights.

However, it is less the curiously erroneous statement of the matters of fact in the *Independent* which has attracted our notice than its more curiously conceived comments. "Unsophisticated citizens will naturally ask why a gallant soldier should wear such a degrading appendage to his leg as a ball and chain?" Unsophisticated citizens will be told, if they ask, that gallant soldiers do *not* wear the ball and chain. This "degrading appendage" is reserved only for those who are not gallant. For example, this man, and all his companions who wore the ball and chain, wore it as a punishment for the crime of desertion—the highest crime known to the soldier as a soldier, a crime punishable with death, but mercifully commuted in these cases to imprisonment. What sign of "gallantry" desertion affords, it takes an "unsophisticated citizen" to discover. Men who, as the *Independent* somewhat scornfully says, are "indurated by an army education" will not detect it.

The ball and chain is affixed partly from disgrace, but in great part from necessity. It is put on from the same reason that the doctor has a drop-weight to fasten to the bridle of his runaway horse; that the unsophisticated citizen fastens a board on the horns of his cow that hooks, or that has a fancy for jumping fences. "Why," asks the unindurated citizen, "if that happen to be a part of the regulation uniform, should it not be removed when he went [goes] into the water to bathe?" Evidently, this citizen has hitherto regarded the ball and chain as a thing to be taken off and put on, to accommodate the soldier, and as an old lady puts upon her night-table her "store teeth" before sleeping.

In that case, why trouble the soldier with the ball and chain at all? That is the next step in the logic, and, indeed, it is to that that the *Independent* arrives:

One naturally inquires, next, how it happens that, while any other employe of the United States, from the general of the Army down to the humblest custom-house clerk, may resign his place

whenever he may think proper to do so, the enlisted soldier is denied that privilege, and punished if he attempts to exercise it, by the most degrading torture known among civilized nations.

This is, indeed, an amusing argument in favor of desertion, and of "universal freedom." One trouble is, that it goes too far, if carried out logically, and would break jails and strike the gyves off from criminals. The unindurated citizen would even soften the words. "Steal? foh! a fico for the phrase. The wise it call convey." Let us not call the offence "desertion"—let us rather term it "resigning." Hereafter, let the orders for disgrace read that a soldier "resigned" in the presence of the enemy. A queer sort of army we should have of it, however, if any soldier should be permitted to "resign" whenever he might think proper. On the eve of battle, what numbers of "resignations" might be tendered; when rations were short, when "hard-tack" was very hard, and "salt junk" very salt; when it was dead of winter in a high latitude, or midsummer in a low one, what scores of "previous and pressing engagements" we say, would occur to force soldiers reluctantly to tender their resignations!

The unsophisticated citizen will reply that good soldiers would never do such things—"gallant" soldiers would scorn to resign, except when their presence was no longer required, and the applications for the vacancy, as with the "custom-house clerk," were numerous. We might answer this assertion in another way; but it is sufficient to say that it is not the *good* soldiers that we punish with ball and chain. It is the bad that desert and that are punished, as it is the bad in society who are imprisoned. The Army is very much like the rest of society in many respects; and, accordingly, until the world grows better, and the millennium comes, we cannot rely on getting an Army wholly free from human imperfections. But it would be as bad for discipline in the Army as for peace and comfort in society at large to impose, therefore, no penalties on crime. Nor is it either convenient or economical, on the other hand, to waste a great deal of time and money in enlisting men, and then, after the expenses of recruiting, drilling, transporting, clothing, and equipping, to allow such of the gentlemen as are "not suited," or "object to the wages," to "resign." An army is not a factory or a kitchen, and argument will not make it so.

The *Independent*, however, says: "A graduate of West Point, who, after having been educated, clothed, and fed at the public expense, and commissioned as an officer, may desert the army whenever he wishes to do so, and no penalty whatever attaches to the act." Accordingly, it argues, a common soldier should be allowed to do so. If this be so, we have never heard of the news. On the contrary, we frequently receive official documents announcing that such or such an officer is absent from his command without leave, and will be treated as a deserter. He is liable to arrest as a deserter. During the war, also, though any officer was at liberty to "resign" (not, however, in the *Independent's* sense), he often found great difficulty in having that resignation accepted.

But the *Independent* is right, after all, in some of its remarks about the ball and chain as a method of punishment. It is a degrading penalty, and might well be abolished, if something else were substituted. The true remedy is the "company of discipline," of which we have before recommended at length, and to which we shall again advert, when Congress comes together. The collection of deserters and other bad soldiers into these companies, has already been recommended by General GRANT; and we have no doubt this organization will one day be established.

Our correspondents frequently favor us with their views on the subject of desertions in the Army, but they oftener dwell upon the facts of the case than suggest a practical remedy. We publish in this issue another letter on this topic, in which it is suggested that regimental be substituted for general recruiting service. It is natural to expect that officers would be more particular about the men they accepted if they knew they were to be assigned to their regiment, and perhaps their own company. As it is, most officers enlist all recruits whom they are allowed to accept

under the rules and instructions they receive when assigned to this service. They are not, doubtless, guilty of remissness in the performance of their duty, but they would be more particular if they felt assured that they would personally reap the benefit if they enlisted an intelligent and sober class of men. Desertions are, unfortunately, too frequent in the Army, and much money could be saved the Government if they could be in a measure checked. The plan of regimental recruiting is successful in the other countries, and should at least be tried here.

The following letter has been sent to Major-General MEADE commanding Department of the South, and similar instructions have been furnished Major-General THOMAS and Brevet Major-General BUCHANAN. The letter of Mr. EVARTS we publish elsewhere.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1868.  
Major-Gen. G. G. Meade, United States Army, Commanding the Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: In reply to your request for instructions relative to the use of the troops under your command in aid of the civil authorities, the Secretary of War directs to be furnished for your information and government, the inclosed copies of a letter of instructions to Brevet Major-General BUCHANAN, commanding the Department of Louisiana, Dated Aug. 10, 1868, and a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States to ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, Esq., United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, dated Aug. 20, 1868.

The letter to Gen. BUCHANAN indicates the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the Government of any State, and prescribes the duties of the Department Commander in reference thereto.

The letter of the attorney-general sets forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties, to execute lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority. The obligations of the military individual officers and soldiers, in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Since the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity under their own officers and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers, the officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff, must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff. If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of a civil process, or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President with all the material facts of the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency, will alone assume the responsibility of action. By the timely disposition of troops where there is a reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between the hostile parties danger of collision may be averted, department commanders, or in cases of necessity, their subordinates, are expected in this regard to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved. By command of GEN. GRANT,  
(Signed) J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE *Engineer* says that KREBS has continued an investigation begun some years ago by DUFOUT, on some of the phenomena of retarded ebullition. The experiments have an interest for mechanics and engineers, inasmuch as they may throw light on the causes of some boiler explosions which have appeared inexplicable. The experiments were made in a retort connected with an air-pump, the water having previously been boiled several times to get rid of air in solution. After connection with the pump the water is again brought to boiling point, and then the heat is withdrawn and the pump set to work. When a vacuum of 11 inches was obtained, and the temperature of the water had fallen to 167 degrees Fahrenheit, it was found necessary to pump with caution, as at that point the ebullition is likely to be violently reproduced. But that stage being passed, it was found possible to get a perfect vacuum, and allow the temperature of the water to sink to 86 degrees, or 104 degrees Fahrenheit, without any ebullition. At this low temperature and pressure, however, violent ebullition can be set up by some means; among these KREBS mentions two which he thinks may afford explanations of some explosions. One is a sudden application of heat, the other is a shaking of the liquid. The latter seems unlikely to be realized in a large boiler, but the former, we think may happen when, for example, after fire has been banked for some time, and the temperature and pressure allowed to fall, a violent stir has been given to the fuel, and a torrent of flame sent through the flues; and we rather think explosions have occurred under such circumstances.

## THE TRIAL OF THE WAMPANOAG.

REPLY OF MR. ISHERWOOD TO THE REPORT OF COMMODORE ALDEN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, May 15, 1868.

SIR: I have read the report, dated the 21st of April, 1868, of Commodore James Alden, to the department, on the hull and machinery of the United States steamer *Wampanoag*, and respectfully take leave to make the following comments on it:

The commodore could have stated in his report that the construction of the *Wampanoag's* machinery was commenced in 1863, during the war, under a guarantee by the contractors that it should be completed in one year; that the vessel was designated for an exceedingly fast ocean cruiser, fast enough to capture any British mail or merchant steamer, as at that date a rupture with Great Britain was imminent, and we were wholly unprepared with any steamers that could be used against her commerce; that the career of the *Alabama* had shown the necessity of such vessels in war; and, finally, that in constructing the *Wampanoag* other qualities were to be necessarily sacrificed in a greater degree than usual to obtain unprecedented speed, as upon speed alone depended her utility, of which it was the direct measure. That speed was to be so great as to make any attempt to exceed it hopeless. This required a very large vessel, and much of it to be devoted to the machinery and fuel; the battery being made only what was sufficient for the special service intended. The vessel itself, constructed of live-oak frames, would be the most formidable projectile that could be devised when hurled as a ram at her enormous speed against the sides of a slow antagonist, though armed with a three-fold battery. She was planned with a special view to that use, for which purpose even the bowsprit was to be omitted. In the design of such a vessel the sails were a secondary consideration, the first being the durability, simplicity, and reliability of the machinery, combined with maximum power to be exerted continuously as long as the fuel lasted, and with extreme economy of fuel in the development of that power. It was proposed to construct a vessel having a greater speed by several miles per hour than any other ocean steamer; which should be able to go to the British coast in case of hostilities, and burn, sink, and destroy every vessel of inferior force, naval or merchant, that might be found there. Nothing she pursued could escape her, and nothing she fled from could overtake her. The more heavily armed but slower cruisers of the enemy could only follow her by the flames of the burning wrecks she left behind her. She would obtain a plentiful supply of coal, water, provisions, and other stores from her prizes for an indefinite length of cruising, and would neutralize the large number of naval steamers required to form a cordon around the British coast for the protection of its commerce from her depredations. Her speed would enable her to enter and leave any port despite the most vigilant blockade. In fact the destruction made of the enemy's resources, and the military advantages of breaking up his communications and obtaining the quickest intelligence of his movements, due to the employment of one such vessel, are incalculable. Modern naval warfare includes much more than a yard-arm to yard-arm fight in mid-ocean. These are the ideas that would naturally have occurred to any naval officer, and without comprehending the purpose for which the vessel was built, it is impossible for any one to properly criticize it. It must be judged as to how successfully the design has been carried out, and not as to whether the vessel is adapted to wholly different uses.

The commodore's first remark is that "the water lines of the *Wampanoag* are exceedingly sharp, and her displacement is consequently very small as compared with her length, breadth, and draught;" and he proceeds to draw the inference that "this is, of course, calculated to give an immersed model approximating closely to that which will offer the least resistance attainable for the length, breadth, and draught of water." This inference seems to be made for disparaging the performance of the machinery by giving an idea that the speed was due to the little resistance of the hull rather than to the power of the engines. As the data, however, on which it is based are erroneous, the inference is likewise an error. The ratio of the displacement of the immersed solid of the *Wampanoag* to its circumscribing parallelepipedon, taken as unity, is 0.566. The similar ratio of our old steam frigates *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, built in 1854, and having a maximum speed of nine geographical miles per hour, is 0.573, a difference of only 7-1000, so extremely small a quantity that the most skillful expert could not detect it. Thus the model of the *Wampanoag* is not usually sharp; on the contrary, it is only about the same as ocean steamers are usually made, and in that respect has no advantage. The vessel owes her speed to her steam power, and to it alone.

The commodore proceeds to observe that a very large portion of the vessel is occupied by machinery and coal, as though that were not the case in all such steamers, and particularly in one maintaining during 24 consecutive hours, under steam and alone in a rough sea, the unprecedented speed of 16.97 geographical miles per hour, a speed greater by four miles per hour than can be maintained for the same time, under the same circumstances, by any steamer in the world, naval or merchant. It will be remembered in this connection that the power must be in the ratio of the cube of the speeds, and that the cube of 13 compares to the cube of 17 as 1.0 to 2.3; consequently the machinery in the fastest other steamer now in existence must be more than doubled to give that vessel the speed of the *Wampanoag*. In order that the objections should have any force it ought to have been shown that the *Wampanoag's* machinery occupies more space in the vessel than the machinery of any other steamer of equal size and speed.

The report next remarks on the arrangement of the boilers and fire rooms as peculiar. The truth is, they are arranged exactly like the boilers and fire rooms of nearly all ocean steamers, and particularly naval ones. In fact, no other arrangement is admissible in such ves-

sels. It speaks, too, of this arrangement as involving four smoke-pipes. Neither is this the fact; two smoke-pipes are just as practicable as in other vessels, but the reason why four were adopted is that a better draught can be secured with them, and the boiler be made to furnish more steam. In a war steamer four pipes are more desirable than any less number, because if there be but one and that should be shot away, the vessel is helpless as a steamer, her machinery being absolutely useless until another pipe is erected. With four pipes, the shooting away of one involves the loss of only one-fourth of the steam power; of two, of one-half of that power, and so on.

The commodore also states that the smoke-pipes "seriously interfere with the use of canvas." This is a point on which he should be competent to testify, if on any, and yet here his error of judgment is greater than anywhere else, for the mainyard can be laid in the fore and aft direction without touching the nearest pipe in front of it. Now, persons who do not profess to be seamen know the yard can never be placed anywhere near that position. Had a midshipman of the Naval Academy at his examination given such an opinion after an examination of the vessel, his chances for graduation would surely have been "seriously" diminished. The fact is that the pipes, so far from "seriously" interfering with the use of canvas, do not interfere with it in the slightest degree. Two of the pipes are behind the foremast, and two behind the mainmast. The canvas is nowhere near them, nor are they of the least disadvantage in any respect; their number is purely beneficial. To a skillful naval officer this great military advantage of the four smoke-pipes should have been at once apparent.

A comparison is attempted in the report between the machinery of the *Wampanoag* and that of the *Minotaur*, a British iron-clad having a breadth of beam of 39 feet 4 inches, and a load draught of water of 26 feet, while the *Wampanoag* has 45 feet 2 inches breadth of beam, and a load draught of 19 feet. The difference in breadths of beam and draughts of water of the two vessels renders the comparison impossible. The *Minotaur*, with its greater breadth and greater depth of hold, could, with equal bulk of machinery, be able to stow a greater quantity of coal in the same length devoted in each vessel to coal and machinery. Yet the comparison is offered simply between the lengths occupied in the two vessels by the machinery and coal. Further, in the deep *Minotaur* the boilers are not restricted in height, as in the comparatively shallow *Wampanoag*, and the superheating apparatus is placed in the uptake, instead of having to be placed at the ends of the boilers, as in the *Wampanoag*, causing an additional length of eight feet of that vessel to be occupied simply for the small height allowed the boilers. Again, the grate-bars of the *Minotaur* are seven feet nine inches long, while those of the *Wampanoag* are only six feet six inches long. With equal grate surface the shorter grate-bars require a greater length in the vessel for the boilers. Now it is well known that six feet six inches is as great a length of grate-bar as can be fired for continuous steaming. The seven feet nine inches length can only be made effective for a few hours; it is impossible to clean the fire, and the back 15 inches of the grate remain inoperative, covered with ashes and clinkers. The report asserts that the *Minotaur's* boilers contain 900 square feet of grate surface; that the *Wampanoag's* boilers contain 1,200 square feet of grate surface; that the engines and boilers of the *Minotaur* weigh some 250 tons less than those of the *Wampanoag*, and take up 75 feet less of the length of the vessel; that, when driven, the *Wampanoag's* machinery develops 4,000 horse-power, while that of the *Minotaur*, during an eight hours' trial, developed 6,200 horse-power. Not one of these statements is correct, and the exaggeration, in every case, is made against the *Wampanoag*. The grate surface of the *Minotaur* is 981.6 square feet; that of the *Wampanoag* 1,128 square feet. The report unfairly deducts 8.3 per cent. from the *Minotaur* and adds 6.4 per cent. to the *Wampanoag*, making an exaggeration against the latter vessel of over one-seventh. The length in the vessel occupied by the engines and boilers of the *Minotaur* is 103 feet. The corresponding length in the *Wampanoag* is 148 feet, a difference of 45 feet, instead of 75 feet, as stated in the report. If from this 148 feet there be deducted the eight feet occupied by superheating apparatus, which had to be placed in the *Wampanoag*, at the ends of the boilers, owing to the vessel's light draught of water, which necessity did not exist for the *Minotaur*, drawing seven feet more water, there will only remain a difference of 37 feet, and even this must be diminished, for proper comparison, by the amount due to the shorter length of the *Wampanoag's* grate bars. Had those bars been seven feet nine inches long the boilers would have occupied 16 feet less length of vessel, reducing the difference between the length of vessel occupied by engines and boilers in the two cases to 21 feet. The proper mode, however, of comparing the space occupied in two vessels by engines and boilers is to compare their bulks, not their lengths; and as the boilers of the *Minotaur* are both deeper and higher than those of the *Wampanoag*, the aggregate bulks of the machinery of both vessels would be about equal.

The finished weights of the machinery of the *Minotaur*, including the water in the boilers, is 1,070 tons. The rough weight of the corresponding machinery of the *Wampanoag*, including the water in the boilers, is 1,250 tons, making a difference of 180 tons, instead of 250 tons, as stated in the report. From this 180 tons must be deducted the difference between rough and finished weights. By rough weight is meant the weight of the castings as they come from the sand, previous to drilling, boring, and planing, and the weight of the wrought and plate iron, as it comes from the forge and the rolling mill.

As regards the horse power developed by the machinery of the two vessels, or capable of being developed, the truth is very simple. About the same quantity of steam can be obtained from the boilers of both per square

foot of grate surface, under the same conditions. By same conditions is meant same fuel, with the trial conducted in the same manner and for the same length of time. The steam in both cases was used with superheating and surface condensation. As the grate surface in the two vessels compare as 981.6 to 1128, the *Wampanoag's* machinery will develop about one-seventh more power than the *Minotaur's*. The maximum power developed by the *Wampanoag's* machinery continuously for one hour in a rough sea and toward the close of several days' continuous steaming, was 4,950 horses, the vessel making 17½ geographical miles, or nearly 20½ statute miles per hour. This was done with inexperienced and exhausted firemen, the fuel being a half-and-half mixture of anthracite and semi-bituminous coal. The trials of the *Minotaur* were made at a measured mile, in perfectly smooth water, with what is called navigation coal; that is the best British steam coal, head picked, a variety which has but a few per centum of refuse, and is so free burning that 30 pounds of it can be consumed per hour per square foot of grate surface, which is about double the quantity that can be burned of the American coal. This navigation coal is bought at a high price by the admiralty, solely for the purpose of these measured mile trials, and a picked company of stokers or firemen is kept for the same purpose. The distance to be run is exactly one geographical mile, and the vessel is brought up to the first stake with heavy clean fires, and the maximum steam pressure the boilers can bear bottled up, the steam jet in the smoke pipes wide open and the feed water shut off. As soon as the last stake is reached—a matter of four or five minutes—the steam is throttled off, and while the vessel is being turned for the reverse run over the same distance the boilers are pumped up and a maximum steam pressure again accumulated. This is repeated from four to six times, and the mean is published as the performance of the vessel; a performance which could not be approximately sustained for even the second mile if made continuous with the first. With this system of jockeying, there can be obtained during the four or five minutes that the trial lasts about double the steam the boilers can furnish continuously, and, of course, the vessel's speed will be about one-fourth more than can be continuously sustained. The *Bellerophon*, a very large British iron-clad, with similar machinery to the *Minotaur's*, designed and built by the same contractor, exerted 6,400 horse-power during her trial at the measured mile, but could only exert 4,156 horse-power during six hours' continuous steaming; and had the time been extended six hours longer would not have exerted 3,000 horse-power. Her measured mile speed was at the rate of about 14½ geographical miles per hour, sustained for four minutes, while the speed she can permanently sustain at sea is barely 11 miles per hour, at which slow rate her bunkers carry coal for only 79 hours. The admiralty does not pretend that the measured mile result is the steaming capability of the vessel, but only a measure comparatively of the performances of their vessels tested under exactly the same condition. The American system of trials, on the contrary, gives the real performance of the vessels that can be permanently sustained at sea under the conditions of actual practice, with firemen shipped for a three years' cruise, and with ordinary coal in the state it is furnished in large quantities by the contractors. Such a test not only shows the true speed of the vessel, but the endurance of the machinery. Any machinery will hold together for a few minutes' maximum trial, but it is doubtful whether such large direct-acting engines as those of the *Minotaur* could be practically worked 24 hours at the speed developed during their few minutes' trial at the measured mile. They would probably fail utterly, and this opinion is fully confirmed by the well-known results of the competing machinery of the *Madawaska* and *Chattanooga*, in both of which vessels large, direct-acting engines were adopted. In the first, a duplicate vessel to the *Wampanoag*, and with duplicate boilers, a maximum speed of only 12.73 geographical miles per hour could be sustained, and in the latter vessel, greatly smaller, but with horizontal tubular boilers containing 980 square feet of grate surface, only 13½ geographical miles per hour could be sustained; the comparable speed of the *Wampanoag* being 16.97 geographical miles per hour; the difference in the performances, it will be recollected, being measured by the cube of the speeds. It is to secure this reliability at sea under the development of maximum power for as long a period as the fuel lasts, that the engines of the *Wampanoag* were geared, and the results of the trials demonstrate that end to have been perfectly attained. Commodore Alden states the *Minotaur* to have developed 6,200 horse-power for eight consecutive hours. No authority is known for this statement, and no recorded trial has shown it. The average power has never been ascertained during any such time.

It will also be something new for engineers to learn, on the authority of the commodore, that a screw (the *Wampanoag's*) with a diameter of 19 feet, and a mean pitch of 25 feet, has such proportions "that the blades stand nearly square across the stern." The commodore's engineering is even more inconsiderate than his seamanship, and he overlooks that the screw of the *Minotaur* has four blades, and a pitch of about 25 feet, while its diameter is 24½ feet, making its blades a great deal squarer across the stern than those of the *Wampanoag's* screw. As to the criticisms, about the want of bed-plates in the engines of the *Wampanoag*, he does not appear to know what bed-plates are, as engineers understand them, nor that they do not belong to engines of that type. Neither does he seem to have considered that the best vacuum varies with the pressure of steam used, with its measure of expansion, and with the temperature of the feed water.

The report proclaims that the amount of coal carried in the bunkers of the *Wampanoag* is too small. This amount is 750 tons in a vessel displacing about 4,500 tons, and instead of being small is large. It is sufficient for 5½ days' steaming under steam alone, at the rate of 16½ geographical miles per hour, or a total distance of 2,200 geographical miles. At a speed of 11½

geographical miles per hour, under steam alone, which is the speed of a very fast ocean merchant steamer, the 750 tons of coal are sufficient for 17 days' steaming, and a distance of nearly 4,700 geographical miles. There is no steamer in existence that carries enough coal to make the remotest approximation to this distance at this speed. The largest British iron-clad carry, at maximum speed, only coal enough for from two to three days' steaming. The *Minotaur* carries 750 tons, and burns at the maximum about 350 tons per 24 hours.

The feeblest part of the commodore's report is the recommendation to take out a portion of the machinery in order to make room for storing other things; in other words, to render the vessel worthless for the purpose for which it was built. And this is recommended, not because the vessel does not fulfil that purpose, for the report concludes with the following, which, read in connection with its previous remarks, is contradictory: "I agree entirely with the rest of the board (Commodores Smith and Jenkins) as to the *Wampanoag's* great speed, and consequently in their opinion that the end sought by the department in her construction has been attained, and I believe she is the fastest ocean steamer afloat." Either this sentence or the remainder of his report must be erroneous. They are absolutely irreconcilable, and it is impossible for both to be true.

Such criticisms as Commodore Alden's on the machinery of the *Wampanoag*, are all to be found, with much more to the same effect, published prior to the writing of his report, in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, a weekly newspaper with a very limited circulation, devoted, as is well known, principally to the advocacy of a board of survey for the Navy, and with unparalleled malignity and falsehood to the professional abuse of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. It has long been a favorite object with many naval officers, including Commodore Alden, conspicuously, to replace the present organization of the Navy with a board of survey composed of themselves to the exclusion of professional mechanical men; and in order to make an argument to Congress and the country for the change, no disparagement of the naval vessels constructed under the present system has been thought unjustifiable. The value of an opinion depends, of course, on the competency and candor of the parties giving it, and it is unfortunate that high rank is not necessarily accompanied by these qualities.

The commodore's report merely shows a strong desire to find fault, without a sufficient acquaintance with the subject to point out any. He seems to have utterly failed to appreciate the military uses of a class of vessels like that of the *Wampanoag*, or that such a vessel is a necessity in modern naval warfare, nor has he comprehended that a given quantity of machinery and coal placed in a shallow, narrow vessel, must occupy more length than in a deeper and wider vessel. All his assertions regarding machinery are made with such recklessness that not one is correct, and the inferences are equally as fallacious.

In striking opposition to Commodore Alden's minority report is the majority report of Commodore Smith and Jenkins. These distinguished officers, with great judgment and candor, and speaking of the *Wampanoag* from their own observation, say that "there is no vessel afloat that could, under all the circumstances of cruising, escape from her if chased, or overtake her if necessary to run, and as she can carry a battery capable of affording ample offensive and defensive means to a vessel of her speed, it would seem that the original purpose of providing a vessel of the greatest attainable speed with a sufficient armament for destroying the enemy's commerce, and for self-defence in case of need, has been attained.

This communication has been necessarily extended to considerable length, from the desire to fully explain the purposes for which the *Wampanoag* was designed and the circumstances under which it was constructed; and to defend this class of vessels from the aspersions which have been thrown upon it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
B. F. ISHERWOOD,  
Chief of Bureau Steam Engineering.  
HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

#### ARMY.

August 20, 1868.  
Baily, W. J., Colonel.  
Bridgland, C. A.  
Downing, Edward, Lieutenant.  
Farley, Henry, Major.  
Gindrat, J. M., Colonel.  
Goodman, J. M., Major.  
Gordon, Jas., Captain.  
Meline, J. F., Colonel.  
Mitchell, R. C., Colonel.  
Mason, J. D., Captain.  
Norton, J. L., Captain.  
Randall, Samuel, Captain.  
Roby, Christopher, Captain.  
Stark, W. H., Colonel.  
Waddell, L. D., Colonel.  
Weymouth Geo. M., Captain.  
Camp, N. H., Brevet Major.  
Sweet, Owen J., Lieutenant.

#### ARMY.

August 24, 1868.  
Allen, Colonel.  
Edwards, Nelson, Captain.  
Graas, Charles, Colonel.  
Hagen, Charles, Colonel.  
Harris, Wm., Captain.  
Hubert, Captain.  
Jensen, Captain.  
Keeber, J. M., Captain.  
King, Captain, Cedar street.  
Blanc, L., Captain.  
Miller, James, Captain.  
Mitchell, R. C., General.  
Nagle, Wm. J., Colonel (2).  
Partridge, Thomas, Captain.  
Purkin, Wm., Captain.  
Scully, Joseph, Captain.  
Waddell, Lloyd D., Colonel.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MACKINAC, MICH.—The Soldier's Protective association, which formerly had an office in Chambers street, has been discontinued. We believe W. E. Sheldon, of No. 171 Broadway, to be a reliable agent, to whom you may safely send your bounty claim for collection.

G. W. D.—The prizes now ready for payment are the *Tennessee*, *Galena*, and *Gaines*, taken on the 4th and 5th of August, 1864. There are none in the Cincinnati shares.

VETERAN.—No bill was passed by the last Congress granting pensions to the veterans of 1812, although we believe such a measure was reported.

#### OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.  
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.  
[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at Saint Louis and Liberty, Missouri, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to sell, at such time and in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the government, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the following military reservations and public property, namely:

The ground now occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, in the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, except the westernmost six acres thereof, and that occupied by the United States arsenal situated at Liberty, Missouri, together with such buildings, machinery and other property appertaining thereto as cannot be advantageously employed in the construction or improvement of other arsenals or military posts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the ground occupied by the Saint Louis arsenal, except the westernmost six acres thereof shall be divided into blocks and lots of convenient size for building purposes, with public streets, conforming, as near as may be without detriment to the interests of the government in the sale, to the public streets of Saint Louis adjoining said grounds; a plat of this division made in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri, shall be filed with the proper officers in the city of Saint Louis; and the said lots shall be sold separately, at public auction, to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice by advertising in at least three daily papers in the city of Saint Louis; payment to be made one-third in cash, the remainder in one and two years, with six per cent. interest per annum, secured by deed of trust on the lots sold. The stone wall surrounding said arsenal shall be sold in sections not exceeding one hundred feet in length.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the westernmost six acres of the tract of ground occupied by the said Saint Louis arsenal is hereby granted to the city of Saint Louis, to be held by it as a public ground forever, open to the use of the public as a place of public resort, and for no other use whatever, and without any power in said city to make any disposition of the same, or any part thereof, for any private use whatever: Provided, however, That this grant is upon the express condition that the said city or the association formed and now existing in the State of Missouri for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, shall, within three years after the passage of this act, complete the erection upon the said six acres of such a monument, upon a plan and character to be approved by the President of the United States: in default whereof this grant shall be null and void.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the grounds occupied by the Liberty arsenal shall be sold at public auction, after due notice by public advertisement of the time and place of said sale, in such parcels, blocks and lots as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government, by the Secretary of War, upon the terms and conditions as to payment specified in the previous section.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all proceeds of the sale of all property provided for in this act shall be paid into the treasury of the United States: Provided, That the machinery, or other stores and arms that the government desires to reserve from the sale, shall be stored at any arsenal now established or to be established by law.

Approved, July 25, 1868.

[PUBLIC—No. 97.]

AN ACT relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its discontinuance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the duties and powers of Commissioner of the Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees shall continue to be discharged by the present Commissioner of the Bureau, and in case of vacancy in said office occurring by reason of his death or resignation, the same shall be filled by appointment of the President on the nomination of the Secretary of War, and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and no officer of the Army shall be detailed for service as Commissioner or shall enter upon the duties of Commissioner unless appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and all assistant commissioners, agents, clerks and assistants, shall be appointed by the Secretary of War on the nomination of the Commissioner of the Bureau. In case of vacancy in the office of Commissioner happening during the recess of the Senate, the duties of Commissioner shall be discharged by the acting assistant adjutant-general of the Bureau until such vacancy can be filled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of the bureau shall, on the first day of January next, cause the said bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said bureau has acted, and its operations shall be discontinued. But the educational department of the said bureau and the collection and payment of moneys due the soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, shall be continued as now provided by law, until otherwise ordered by Act of Congress.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
B. F. WADE,  
President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
July 25, 1868.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same. [Attest] GEO. C. GORHAM,  
Secretary of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
July 25, 1868.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and providing for its discontinuance," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning said bill—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same. [Attest] EDWARD McPHERSON,  
Clerk, H. R. U. S.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 55.]

A RESOLUTION granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear the badge of the corps in which they served during the Rebellion. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all who served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or other enlisted men in the Regular Army, Volunteer, or militia forces of the United States, during the war of the Rebellion, and have been honorably discharged from the service or remain still in the same, shall be entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive Army badge ordered for or adopted by the Army corps and division, respectively, in which they served.

Approved July 25, 1868.

[Public Resolution—No. 56.]

A RESOLUTION to admit certain persons to the Naval Academy. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, not exceeding six persons, to be designated by the government of the empire of Japan: Provided, That no expense shall thereby accrue to the United States: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in the case of the said persons, modify or dispense with any provisions of the rules and regulations of the said academy which circumstances may, in his opinion, render necessary or desirable.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the monthly rate of commutation for quarters fixed in General Orders No. 76, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, September 15, 1866, is, at the places hereinafter designated, increased to \$18 per room: Detroit, Mich., to take effect from January 1, 1868; Louisville, Ky., to take effect from January 1, 1868.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### DETACHED.

August 17.—Assistant Surgeon G. B. Le Compte, from duty at Washington, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.  
August 18.—Chief Engineer William J. Lamdin, from duty on board the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

##### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

###### DETACHED.

August 21.—Acting Ensign F. W. Mintzer, from duty on board the *Pennsacot*, and granted leave for discharge.  
Mate H. C. Fuller, from duty at the Naval Academy, and granted leave for discharge.

###### RESIGNED.

August 17.—Mate Hugh Kuhl.

##### MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

August 18.—Acting Master Charles Huggins.

##### HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Acting Ensign H. C. Whitmore has been granted honorable discharge.

##### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 22, 1868:

Ernest E. Martin, assistant surgeon, July 17th, U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, at Panama.  
Aaron Walmsley, marines, August 11th, Naval Hospital, Washington City.  
Alfred H. Insey, seaman, May 9th, U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*, at Nagasaki, Japan.  
Michael Ford, coal-heaver, July 10th, U. S. steamer *Wasp*, at Montevideo.  
Charles Williams, ordinary seaman, July 14th U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, at Rio de Janeiro.

#### ARMY GAZETTE.

##### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

###### INFANTRY.

Company D, Third Infantry, from Fort Larned, Kas., to Fort Zarah, Kas., July, 1868.  
Company A, Seventh Infantry, from Tallahassee, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla., August 5th. Ordered.  
Company B, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Clinch, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla., August 5th. Ordered.  
Company C, Seventh Infantry, from Gainesville, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla., August 5th. Ordered.  
Company E, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Brooke, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla., August 5th. Ordered.  
Company F, Seventh Infantry, from Lake City, Fla., to Jacksonville, Fla., August 5th. Ordered.  
Companies K and G, Seventh Infantry, from Tallahassee, Fla., to Fort Brooke, Fla., August 5th. Ordered.  
The Fifteenth Infantry is ordered to concentrate at Mobile, Ala., with a view to its transfer to Texas.  
Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, from Columbus, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., July, 1868.  
Companies C and E, Thirtieth Infantry, from Fort Sedgwick, C. T., to Fort Sanders, D. T., July 11th. Arrived.  
Company D, Thirtieth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, D. T., to Fort Sanders, D. T., July 11th. Arrived.  
Company A, Thirty-third Infantry, from Bainbridge, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., July 11th. Arrived.  
Headquarters Company I, Thirty-third Infantry, from Milledgeville, Ga., to Huntsville, Ala., August 3d.  
Company E, Thirty-sixth Infantry, from Fort Sanders, D. T., to Fort Bridger, U. T., July 15th.  
The Eighth Infantry to be stationed at Columbia, S. C.; Companies A, B, G, H, I and K, Sixth Infantry, to be at Charleston, S. C.; the Fortieth Infantry, to be at Goldsboro, N. C.; Companies C and K, Twelfth Infantry, to be at Montgomery, Ala.; Companies B and F, Twelfth Infantry, to be at Savannah, Ga. By General Orders No. 7 of the Department of the South, August 14th.

###### CAVALRY.

Companies A and I, Fifth Cavalry, ordered to Raleigh, N. C., August 14th. Ordered from Morgan, N. C.  
Companies A, B, D, E, G and I, Seventh Cavalry, now in camp near Fort Larned, Kas.  
Companies B, C, F, G, H and K, Tenth Cavalry, now in camp near Fort Wallace, Kas.

###### ARTILLERY.

Battery E, Third Artillery, ordered to Atlanta, Ga., August 14th. Ordered from Columbia, S. C.  
Company B, Fifth Artillery, ordered to Fort Johnston, N. C., August 14th. Ordered from Columbia, S. C.  
Company H, Fifth Artillery, ordered to Fort Macon, N. C., August 14th. Ordered from Columbia, S. C.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

##### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, Aug. 24, 1868.  
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending August 22d:

###### NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John C. Van Zile, commissary of subsistence, with rank from August 18th. Original appointment.

###### EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen J. Bratt, first lieutenant, with rank from August 15th vice Lewis Brown, promoted.  
John Van Huse, second lieutenant, with rank from August 15th, vice John Van Dusen, resigned.

###### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

###### STAFF OF FIRST DIVISION.

Major and Aide-de-camp G. William Diggs, August 22d.

###### NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Wm. Kain, August 20th.

###### FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John W. Sherman, August 18th.

Captain Leslie Caldwell, August 18th.

First Lieutenant Peter Phoff, August 18th.

###### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Commissary John S. Ellison, August 22d.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Lux has issued the following order: The members of this regiment will parade in full dress uniform, on Monday, the 31st of August, to celebrate the First Annual Shooting Festival, at Sulzer's East River Park, E. R., foot of Eighty-fourth street. Line will be formed in Great Jones street at precisely 7½ o'clock, a. m., right resting on Lafayette place, and then proceed to Pier 49, North River, foot of Leroy street, to embark on board the steamboat *George Washington* for the grounds. Field and staff officers will report mounted to the commandant at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, drum-major

leader of the band, will report to the acting adjutant ten minutes before formation.

Captain H. Rommel, will act as officer of the day on board the boat, and report to the commandant for instruction, and will be relieved by Captain Klomz, on arriving upon the grounds. Captain Klomz will act as officer of the day on the grounds, and receive instructions on guard mounting. Lieutenant Henry Ring will act as officer of the guard. Commandants of companies will each detail two files for guard duty on arriving on the grounds.

Captains Klomz and Nohrbass, will each detail one sergeant. Captains Rommel, Stenzel, Gensel, and Lieutenant Fischer, will each detail one corporal, all to report to the sergeant-major for guard duty.

Sergeant-Major George J. Dambmann has been elected second lieutenant of Company A. Christian Lutjens has been appointed drum-major, and Frederick Doell first sergeant of the drum corps.

The field music are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory, on Wednesday, the 26th, and Friday, the 28th instant, evenings, for instructions under their respective chiefs.

Commandants of companies will detail from their several companies ten men each, to contend for the regimental prizes, under the command of one lieutenant to each squad, who will all report to Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant, for the necessary instructions and orders.

Brigadier-General Aspinwall has ordered a regimental court-martial to assemble at the armory of the Eleventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., at 8 o'clock p. m., September 12th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all offences, delinquencies, and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in said regiment. Detail for the Court: Major Julius Bockell, Eleventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Lieutenant George J. Dambmann will act as recorder.

**A NEW COMPANY FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Captain Joseph A. Joel is now engaged under authority received from Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller, in recruiting a company for the Seventh regiment, to take the vacant letter K. The first meeting of the young gentlemen engaged in this movement, took place on the evening of Thursday the 20th inst., at the armory corner of University place and Thirtieth street, when a number of persons signed the company roll, and paid their initiation fee. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Wednesday evening, September 2d, which all those who desire to join a National Guard company are invited to attend. Captain Joel served during the war in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and was attached to the staff of General Rosecrans, and subsequently to that of General Hays. For some time past he has been doing duty with the Ninth regiment National Guard S. N. Y., as right general guide.

**NEWPORT TRIP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Since the publication in the JOURNAL of the rumored excursion of the Seventh to Newport there has been no end to reports on the subject. We are unable, however, to trace any of them to a reliable source, and, thus far, no proposition to defray the expenses of such an excursion has been made to the Board of officers. The statement that the officers were to hold a meeting this week to consider the proposition has no foundation in fact at the time of our going to press. It would not be a good thing for the regiment to go to Newport, even if its expenses were to be paid by some outside party. The excursion to Norwich was a grand success, and it is not probable that the regiment will be able to look on its like again, this year at least. Again, as most of the clerks and others in mercantile business will have had their vacation by the time of the proposed excursion it will not be easy for them to leave again, so that the number who could get off for a trip to Newport would be necessarily small. It is, therefore, highly improbable that the Seventh regiment will make any other excursion this year.

**COURTESIES TO THE MARYLAND MILITIA.**—Captain Webber, of Company G, and Lieutenant Girvan, of Company C, of the Seventh, have recently returned from a visit to Maryland. During their stay in Baltimore they invited Major General R. N. Bower, man, commanding the First Division Maryland Militia, and staff to dine with them at the Gilmore House. The general accepted this invitation on the part of his New York friends and spent several hours with them to their mutual gratification. General Bowerman was formerly a member of the seventh company of the Seventh regiment.

**FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.**—The annual target excursion and moonlight festival of the Fifth regiment Drum Corps, will be held at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-second street, on Monday, September 14th.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—Brigadier-General Varian, commanding the Third brigade, on the 15th inst., issued the following order: William S. Carr having been duly elected colonel Eighth regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., and having been duly commissioned as such, is hereby directed to assume command of said regiment.

On the 25th inst., Colonel Carr issued the following order promulgating the above order from brigade headquarters:

I. In compliance with the above order, the undersigned hereby assumes command. Headquarters are established at No. 157 Centre street.

II. Thanking the officers and members of the Eighth regiment for their past cheerful attention to duty while under his command, and the many honors conferred, he proposes in the future that by strict personal attention to the interest of the regiment and its discipline, and with the support of every good officer and member of the command to place the Eighth regiment at the head list of the National Guard.

III. The board heretofore appointed for the examination of non-commissioned officers is from this date dissolved, and the field officers will act as such, commencing Monday, September 7, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which time the non-commissioned officers of Companies A and B will report themselves before said board to receive their warrants if qualified. The non-commissioned officers of other companies will report in alphabetical order at a time to be hereafter mentioned.

IV. Hereafter all orders, other than company orders, will be issued from these headquarters and signed by the commanding officer of the regiment. Orders signed otherwise must forthwith be discontinued.

V. While your commanding officer intends to use his every means to encourage everything that is for the best interest of our organization, he also intends to serve out the severest punishment, when merited, without fear or favor, whether it be officer or private.

**Appointments.**—Nelson Place having been appointed regimental surgeon (vice T. Franklin Smith), will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**Elections.**—Joseph P. Kennedy, captain Company A, May 15, 1868, vice T. A. Van Tassel, resigned; Thomas F. Gilroy, captain Company E, June 22, 1868, vice Martin Davis, resigned; William F. Anderson, first lieutenant Company E, June 22, 1868, vice Thomas F. Gilroy, promoted; Michael T. Burke, second lieutenant Company A, May 15, 1868, vice John B. Kennedy, promoted; John G. Barker, second lieutenant Company F, June 8, 1868, vice George Kramor, resigned.

**Reductions.**—For conduct prejudicial to good order, disrespect to his superiors, insubordination in himself, and in trying to influence others to the same course, First Sergeant N. P. Hore, of Company G, is hereby reduced to and returned to the ranks, there to serve the remainder of his term of service.

**BROOKLYN CITY GUARD.**—On last Saturday the Brooklyn City Guard, Company G, Thirteenth regiment N. G., celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary by an excursion to Bergen Point, New Jersey. The company on this occasion paraded in the full dress uniform of the regiment, grey dress-coat, white pants, black shako and white feather plume, and was under the command of Captain E. S. Daniel. Lieutenants Burnett and Voute being also present. The company was formed at armory at nine o'clock a. m., when some forty men were in line and twenty-five members of Grafulla's band. After formation the Guard made a short parade through some of the principal streets of the city, and by reason of its fine appearance and soldierly bearing, elicited much favorable comment from those who witnessed their parade. The line of march ended at the Wall street ferry, where the company embarked on the steamer P. C. Schultz, which was engaged to convey them to the La Tourette House, Bergen Point, where they proposed to spend the day, arriving there at eleven o'clock.

At the Point, arrangements were made for target firing for two prizes, one for the active and another for the ex-members, quite a number of whom paraded in the ranks on this occasion. Captain Baldwin, Quartermaster Gulick and "Dick" Oliver acted as judges. Each member was allowed three shots and the result of the firing was that the prize for the active members was won by private Holton, and that ex-Captain Hunter won the veteran's prize from Major Butt, who has held it successfully since 1866. The successful competitor for the active members' prize did not arrive on the ground until the target practice was nearly concluded, and consequently had but little time to deliberate about his shooting. This circumstance doubtless operated in his favor, for after a man has learned how to pull a trigger he will find he can make the best shooting by firing the moment his sights are in line with the object aimed at. Too deliberate sighting most frequently disarranges the aim.

The firing having been finished and the dust and powder washed out of the men's eyes and throats, the company was formed by First Sergeant John Hunter, who marched the men into the hotel, where each man signed his name to the register before sitting down to dinner which was commenced at half-past two o'clock. Captain Daniell presided at dinner, Colonel John B. Woodward being on his right, the successful shooters also occupying prominent positions at the table. As the eatables were good, and most of the company were provided with the best of sauces—hunger—the generous dinner was thoroughly discussed, and was duly washed down with an abundance of good wine. At the conclusion of the banquet, which lasted a couple of hours, Captain Daniell presented Private Holton with the prize he had won, which consisted of a gold circle in which was hung a miniature knapsack, the whole being suspended from a heavy gold clasp on a background of dark crimson velvet. At the conclusion of this presentation Ex-Major Butt transferred the veteran prize from his manly breast to that of Ex-Captain Hunter, both the giver and receiver making appropriate remarks on the occasion. This veteran prize also consists of a gold circle, in which is suspended a gold fac simile of the company coat of arms. After this a letter of regret was read from Ex-Captain Olney, the first commandant of the Guard, and speeches were made in reply to toasts by Major Mason, Colonel Woodward, Captain Baldwin, Mr. Oliver, First Sergeant Hunter, Ex-Colonel Bob Clark, and others.

Great credit is due to the committee of arrangements, consisting of Sergeant Pennoyer, Corporals Dodge and Cowing, and Private Davis, for the successful manner in which everything passed off. The band, under charge of Corporal Vose, played appropriate selections during the progress of the dinner.

In the afternoon an impromptu minstrel performance was gotten up by the negro servants of the hotel, whereby they afforded much amusement to the company, and gained many stamps for themselves. At sunset the company went through the ceremony of dress parade in front of the hotel in fine style, Captain Daniell in command and Lieutenant Burnett acting as adjutant. In the evening there was a hop at the hotel, at which the youth and beauty of the hotel and place shone with all its charms to the evident delight of the soldier boys, who, however, were, at 11 o'clock, compelled to fold their tents as the Arabs, and take the Schultz once more for Brooklyn, highly delighted with Bergen Point and the successful manner in which they had celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Guard.

**BATTALION WASHINGTON GREYS.**—Company B, of this battalion, Captain Cooke commanding, left New York for Boston on the steamer *Old Colony*, on Tuesday, for a trip to Boston and Providence. There has been considerable trouble about this excursion, and a court-martial seem likely to grow out of it. It seems that Companies A and B, of this battalion, agreed to make the excursion upon which the latter company has started, but that the men of Company A wanted to go mounted, while those of Company B preferred not to incur this expense, and decided to go dismounted. Pending this discussion, the resignation of Major Swift, the battalion commander, was accepted, and Captain Cones, of Company A, was placed in command. Company A finally decided not to go on the trip, and on last Tuesday Captain Cooke ordered Captain Cooke to turn over to him all the State property in his possession. This order Captain Cooke refused to obey, and although Brigadier-General Postley refused to give him permission to leave the State, he and his company, as we have stated, left that evening in the boat for Boston, accompanied by the band of the Eighth regiment. Captain Cooke called upon Superintendent Kennedy to prevent the departure of Company B, but that official refused to act, except upon the request of General Shaler. It remains to be seen what will be the result of this family jarring. At present there is so much that is apparently personal mixed up in the affair that it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the merits of the case. The matter has gained an unfortunate publicity, which should have been avoided if possible. It is to be hoped that the election of battalion commander, which will take place next week, will do much toward harmonizing the apparent discordant elements in this organization.

**COLLECTING THE MILITARY TAX.**—The authorities of Kings County are considerably exercised over assessing and collecting the military tax from the citizens of Brooklyn. The assessors of that city enrolled sixty-five thousand people, twenty thousand of whom have been exempted. It is claimed that the expenses of making the assessment and collecting it will be twenty-one thousand dollars, while the sum realized to the city will not be over a third of the assessed tax. Why, we are not told.

The expenses incident to assessing and collecting the tax are one thousand dollars extra to each assessor, making seven thousand in all. Forty special deputies, two for each ward, were employed for one month at three dollars a day, making three thousand six hundred dollars. We are told that the collector of taxes says that in order to collect this military tax he must have twenty-two special collectors,

one for each ward, at three dollars a day, for six months, which will cost ten thousand three hundred dollars, or a total of twenty thousand six hundred dollars, to which must be added the cost of books and stationery. We give these figures upon the authority of a Brooklyn paper, and whether they are correct or not it is worth while inquiring whether the present method of collecting the military tax is an improvement on the plan hitherto pursued.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE FIREMEN.**—It is rumored in certain quarters that an attempt is about to be made to amalgamate a portion of the Fire Department of Brooklyn with the National Guard of the Second division. We have no faith in any such coalition, and do not believe it can be successfully carried out if it is really contemplated, as reported. The young men who join military companies are of an entirely different class from those whose ambition it is to run with a machine and wear a red shirt or carry a trumpet, and we are glad it is so. As a general thing, the old Volunteer Department tended to make rowdies of its members, and it is the aim of the better class of members of the National Guard to become, not only soldiers, but gentlemen also. The First Fire Zouaves was not a great success as a military body, and we have no idea that their brethren of the engine, hose or hook and ladder companies would do better as members of the soldiery of the State. Firemen may make good enough Garibaldians, but they are not wanted in the fold of the flock of the National Guard, unless they are desirous of merging their character as fire ladders into that of military men.

**COMPANY C, FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Captain E. S. Baker, Jr., commanding this company has issued the following card:

HEADQUARTERS "VETERAN ZOUAVES," FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. N. G.  
619 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK, AUGUST 24, 1868.

Company A of this regiment, having declined to accept the challenge issued by the undersigned on behalf of Company C, to compete in a drill for the championship of the Fourth regiment, said drill to consist of the manual of arms and company movements as prescribed in Upton's Tactics, the above challenge is hereby opened to the other companies of the regiment. Should no acceptance be received within thirty days, the championship of the Fourth regiment will be claimed by Company C.  
E. S. BAKER, JR.,  
Captain commanding Company C, Fourth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

#### SPRINKLING BROADWAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: Notwithstanding the great influence of many of the brigadiers and colonels of the First division, it seems impossible for any regiment to parade on Broadway or any wide street with a dry, hard foot-hold. The "sprinklers" seem to take pains to thoroughly wet the streets through which the procession must pass. In spite of all that is said of General Sanford, he looked out for dry streets. An hour or so with dry pavement will not hurt any one, and will prevent many accidents to the members of the National Guard. What terrible marching, says the spectator, upon the sidewalk! How miserably the line is kept, says the military looker on! Did these persons stop to reflect that a march down Broadway, under the present rule, is almost as bad as marching through Virginia. Spread butter all over Broadway, and the First division will march as well as they do when it is well watered. Let the powers of the First division be united in having water kept from the hose pavement during the parade of any regiment. Our Massachusetts friends found Broadway an awful place to march upon. We do it every day, "Boston." Stop it. Let the Board of Health or any man use his influence to stop it. His regiment will march better. Cease your sprinkling!  
FIFTH CORPS.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**ENCAMPMENT UNKATHED CAVALRY, COMPANY E.**—This command, under Captain Huriburt, went into camp at New Bedford on Tuesday, 18th instant, for five days. The company was well mounted and under fair discipline, policed the camp very well and generally performed camp duty in a very creditable manner. More attention to drill would benefit Company E, of which fact Captain Huriburt is well aware. The captain makes the assertion that next summer his command will not fear a comparison with the other cavalry corps of the State.

**ENCAMPMENT FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.**—The six companies composing this battalion, viz: A, of Enfield; B, of Springfield; C, of Worthington; D, of Windsor; E, of Pittsfield, and F, of Northampton, numbering some 300 officers and men, went into camp at Pittsfield, in Berkshire county, on Tuesday, 18th instant, and broke camp Saturday afternoon, 22d instant. The routine of camp duties included company drills before breakfast, guard mounting and company drills in the forenoon, officers drill at 1:30 p. m., battalion drill at 2 p. m., and dress parade at 5 p. m.

The police of quarters was excellent, and the discipline appeared to be very good. The sentries were tolerably well informed. We witnessed but one battalion drill which was confined to marching in column of fours, advance and retreat in line of battle, a few simple changes of front and the formation and deployment of divisions. In the marching, the arms were seldom carried at right shoulder shift. Taking into consideration the fact that the battalion has not been together since last year, the drill was as good as could be expected.

The battalion was reviewed by the commander-in-chief on Thursday, again on Friday morning by Brigadier-General Burrill, and was afterward inspected by Major Davis, brigade inspector. When the general was inspecting the line at review, the colors saluted as he passed them. The non-commissioned staff were not in their proper position. The marching in review was fair and all of the officers saluted. The drums did not roll when the colors saluted, and after the column had passed, the band wheeled in its rear instead of proceeding at once to its post.

During the inspection by Major Davis the band did not play. The color-guard was composed of well set-up men, but without discipline. After the color-guard had been inspected, and while the companies of the battalion were being inspected successively, the color bearers and several color corporals improved the opportunity to leave the ranks and visit a sutler to "take something." Company B was the only company that posted corporals correctly, i. e., on the right and left of the company in the front rank. This company, however, did not wear cross-belts, and when questioned as to the reason of the omission, a bright officer claimed that according to Upton's tactics the men had no right to wear them, inasmuch as the plates in the tactics (school of the company) represented only a waist-belt worn. This opinion is worthy of Jack Bunby himself.

The armory band of Springfield was the battalion band and there was also attached an indifferent corps of drummers. The following are the field and staff officers: Major John W. Trafton, Adjutant C. W. Mettall, Quartermaster R. J. Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon A. B. Rice.

**RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY.**—The First Battalion Cavalry, 250 sabres, performed escort duty on the occasion of the reception by the city authorities of the Chinese Embassy, on Thursday, August 20. Troop A, Captain Hull, also paraded on Monday, 24th instant and escorted the members of the Embassy to Cambridge.

**COMPANY C, FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The Annual Target Excursion of this Company, Captain P. Kraeger commanding, took place on Thursday the 20th instant, at Sulzer's East River Park. The day was an unusually fine one, notwithstanding the shower which came up during the afternoon, for although the rain fell copiously during its continuance, it did not seriously interfere with the enjoyment of the guests. Target practice was the principal feature of the excursion during the day, although many of the friends of the Company enjoyed themselves in dancing, etc. Among the officers present were Brigadier-General Burger, Colonel Lux, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Hildebrandt, Captain Landwehr, of the First Cavalry, and Adjutant Merschauer, of the Sixth. Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner, and the excursion was highly creditable to all concerned.

**COMPANY C, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The Annual Target Excursion and Pic-Nic of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Captain S. Zuschlag commanding, took place at Sulzer's East River Park on Monday the 24th instant. The Company paraded with fifty men and officers. The following prizes were shot for: one gold watch, five silver watches, five ten-dollar greenbacks, a marble-top table, an album and a ton of coal. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, Captains Schilling, Zimmer, Kuntz, Ex-Captain Guth, Ex-Lieutenant Kaltenbach, Quartermaster Schaeffer, and Drum-Major Tuck of the Fifty-fifth; also Colonel Teller of the First Artillery, and Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh regiment. First Lieutenant Albert Mawer was particularly attentive to the invited guests of the company.

**THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This fine organization, under command of Colonel David E. Austen, left New York on Wednesday evening, in the *Rip Van Winkle*, for Albany, where it will be presented with a stand of colors from the State. We shall be compelled to defer an account of this trip until our next issue.

**COMPANY B, NINETEENTH REGIMENT.**—The Annual Excursion of this organization took place at Landmann's Hamilton Park, on Tuesday, the 25th instant. The day was chiefly spent in target practice for the prizes, consisting of three boxes of cigars, one box of cigars, six ten-dollar bills, five boxes of cigars, one silver casket, and many other things. Music was furnished for the occasion by the regimental band, and a very pleasant time was had.

**TRUMPET, FIRST CAVALRY.**—The Annual Excursion and Target Practice of this command took place on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at Elm Park. The prizes contested for consisted of several watches, pipes, clocks, etc. Among those present were Colonel Henry Brinker and lady, who have recently returned from Europe. The Colonel was heartily welcomed back by both his officers and men. Among the other guests were Captains Hamm, Winters, Kuntz, and Keller, Lieutenants Helm and Leemann, also several of the officers of the steamship *Deutschland*, who accompanied Colonel Brinker. The excursion was a very pleasant affair, and everybody appeared to enjoy themselves.

**TRUMPET, FIRST CAVALRY.**—The Twentieth Annual Target Excursion of this command, formerly the Carbine Rangers, Captain Winter, will take place at Rabenstein's Bellevue Garden, East River and Eightieth street, on Thursday, September 3d.

**COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This Company will make an excursion to Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 10th instant. They will leave New York on the evening of the 10th, and spend the 17th in Poughkeepsie, returning to New York on the evening of that day. They will be accompanied by Company B, Captain Banta; Company I, Captain French; and Company G, Captain McGowan. The excursionists will be accompanied by the full regimental band and drum corps.

For the present the matter of accepting the challenges sent to Company E is held in abeyance, and no definite action will probably be taken until after its return from this excursion.

**ADVICE TO COMPANY COMMANDERS.**  
The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston gives the following advice to the militia men of that city, which is equally applicable to the National Guard of other localities:

Now that our military are awaking to esprit du corps, it is not out of place to caution all against a fault of special excess in drill, to which may be applied the name of the *militia fever*. Most active organizations fall into this, being very much taken up with the fascination of manual dexterity to which their attention becomes perhaps unwittingly inclined, till as in case of certain "crisis" events they become chronic in manner to the expense of other important drill, as of the movements in marching; that is, their general drill is very unequal, and the longer they drill in this partial way, the more marked becomes the contrast between their efficiencies and deficiencies. The benefit to true reputation of soldierly appearance, is better secured by the demand for discipline in executing the change in marching, than in the sham bang style of quick-musket drill at a halt. A fair excellence of manual can be attained in much less time than the proper knowledge of marching and carriage of body. It follows, then, that in the latter department of instruction, more time should be devoted than to the first, which, as has been said, absorbs too much attention. Equal time musket drill brings the most ready applause, because it is apparently understood by observers, and their approval is secured by a thundering crash of musket butts on the floor, rather than by smooth and practical drill. Strictly speaking, the manual may be considered as the ornamental to the more solid and supporting knowledge of company movements, to excel in which requires discipline, and discipline means attention, promptness of response and self-reliance, all merging into mutual confidence and support. As drill is now generally conducted, we have—"a penny's worth of bread to this intolerable quantity of sack." In a word, the true basis of instruction is not laid, and the consequence is a superficial character.

To cite a proof of contrast, is in the Seventh regiment of New York, which has sustained its reputation, not upon its musket drill of dexterity, but in their uniform appearance of discipline and equal drill. Now as the opening of our long cooler season, is the

time to reorganize each company and begin correctly. Let every commander of a company take account of his stock of men and materials and discard all incumbencies with a firm, ready hand, and find out what a nucleus of good men he has to build upon. Let him commence clean and clear, and enlist recruits on a probation of a month's drill before accepting them in full. Let him assume a standard motto of temperance, economy and duty, regulating the matter of discipline and drill with impartial and consistent rules, commencing drill on the hour, if with but four men, and give variety to his instruction, studying to avoid tediousness or imposition on time and attention, yet with consideration requiring implicit obedience to order. He must be exemplar more especially in an exclusive instruction drill of his non-commissioned officers and in every way encourage pure drill of the tactics by keeping an individual merit record of the company. Men ought not remain on the rolls of a company when they either cannot, negligently, or will not support it. A company should be of full numbers to average a good attendance at drill, as there are causes of illness, imperative business demands or accidents of circumstances to prevent their unfailing presence.

#### A LETTER FROM MR. EVARTS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 20, 1868.

Alexander Magruder, Esquire, United States Marshal,  
Northern District Florida, St. Augustine, Florida.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant reached me yesterday, and has received an attentive consideration. Colonel Sprague's information to you must have been based upon his own construction of General Meade's order lately issued, and not upon any special instructions from the President to Colonel Sprague, through General Meade or otherwise, as no such special instructions have been issued by the President. You add: "Under some circumstances I should be glad to have the aid of the military, and, to appoint as there may be occasion, one or more deputies." You will observe from this that the only measure of the assistance which you have power to command is necessary for the execution of your duty, if practicable, would be pleased to have instructions given to the military to aid me when necessary. I ask this, as Colonel Sprague informs me, under his instructions, he cannot do so. This desire and request for "the aid of the military," under certain circumstances, I understand to refer to the occasional necessity that may arise that a marshal should have the means of obtaining the aid and attendance of a more considerable force than his regular deputies supply, for the execution of legal process in his district. The 27th section of the Judiciary act of 1789 establishes the office of a marshal, and names among his duties and powers the following: "And to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and upon your discreet judgment, under your official responsibility, the law reposes the determination of what force each particular necessity requires. This power of the marshal is equivalent to that of a sheriff, and with either embraces as a resort, in necessity, the whole power of the precinct, county, or district over which the officer's authority extends. In defining this power Attorney-General Cushing, and, as I understand the subject, correctly says: "It comprises every person in the district or county above the age of fifteen years, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations—militia, soldiers, marines—all of whom are alike bound to obey the commands of a sheriff or marshal." While, however, the law gives you this power to command all necessary, and the military within your district are not exempt from obligation to obey in common with all the citizens you summon in case of necessity, you will be particular to observe that this high and responsible authority is given to the marshal only, and in aid of his duty to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and only in case of necessity for this extraordinary aid. The military persons obeying this summons of the marshal will act in subordination, and in obedience to the civil officer, the marshal in whose aid (the execution or process) they are called, and only to the effect of securing its execution.

The special duty and authority in the execution of process issued by you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our Government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not to the civil authorities of the United States. Nor is this special duty of the marshal in executing process issued to him to be confounded with the authority and duty of the President of the United States in the specific cases of the Constitution, and under the regulations of the States, to protect the States against domestic violence, or with his authority and duty under special statutes to employ military force in subduing combinations in resistance to the laws of the United States, for neither of these duties or authorities is spared by the subordinate officers of the Government, except when, and as the same may be, specifically communicated to them by the President.

I have thus called your attention to the general considerations bearing upon the subject to which your letter refers for the purpose of securing a due observance of the limits of your duty and authority in connection therewith.

Nothing can be less in accordance with the nature of our Government, or the disposition of our people, than a frequent or a ready resort to military aid in execution of the duties confided to civil officers. Courage, vigor and intrepidity are appropriate qualities for the civil service which the marshals of the United States are expected to perform, and a reaffirmation of their power by extraordinary means is permitted by the law only in extraordinary emergencies. If it shall be thought that any occasion at any time exists for instruction to the military authorities of the United States within any of the States in connection with the execution of the process of the Courts of the United States, these instructions will be in accordance with the exigency then appearing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WM. M. EVARTS,  
Attorney-General.

#### AN INGREDIENT OF GUNPOWDER.

THE *London Engineer* says: Picrate of potash has for many years been pointed out as a promising ingredient in the composition of gunpowder, and circumstances have at last rendered it commercially available. M. Payen has made a communication on the subject to the *Société d'Encouragement* of Paris, in the name of M. Cleroitead, who has been engaged for seven years in the application of this salt to the making of powder, and within the same period M. Casselhaiz, a manufacturing chemist, has succeeded, by improved methods of manufacture, in reducing the cost of picrate of potash to less than 2s. per pound.

The explosive quality of this salt would seem to allow of great improvement and modifications in gunpowder. The proportions of the materials which form ordinary powder are nearly fixed, and an increase in projectile force is only to be obtained by superior care in the manufacture, greater compression, or by the mode of firing. The employment of picrates opens a wide field for experiment. They possess considerable detonating power, which may be increased by the addition of certain other substances, and thus a very rapid decomposition and great bursting power may be obtained, while, on the other hand, the effect of the picrates may be modified to any degree by inert substances, such as charcoal, so as to prolong the decomposition during the whole time that the charge is in the cannon, thus obtaining the largest amount of projectile force with the lowest bursting power. The projectile power may of course be modified by altering the proportion of the picrates employed; for artillery the amount is stated to be from 8 per cent. to 14 per cent., and for small arms 20 per cent. The bursting force of hollow projectiles may be considerably augmented by the use of picrates, but the maximum is said to be obtained from the employment of equal quantities of picrate and nitrate of potash.

The effects of the new powder on the arms with which it is used have been carefully studied. It is found that in the open air and without compression it gives off cyanhydric acid and binoxide of nitrogen, while, when compressed in a closed space, such as the barrel of a gun, it only produces a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, and of carbonate of potash mixed with charcoal. The employment of the picrates does away with the necessity for the use of sulphur, considerably diminishes the amount of smoke, and lessens the wear of the arms. The manufacture of the powder, which is carried on at Bourget, not far from Paris, is described by M. Payen as very simple. It consists in pounding the materials mixed with 6 per cent. to 14 per cent. of water for six to ten hours; after this operation the mass is submitted to a pressure of thirty to a hundred tons, and the cake thus formed is afterward granulated and dried by the ordinary methods. The quality of the powder is modified to a certain degree by the amount of compression to which it is subjected.

The peculiar character of the powder prepared with the picrates seems to deserve the special attention of mining engineers. M. Payen added that the picrates produced remarkable colored flames; equal parts of picrate of potash and of iron give a brilliant golden yellow; forty parts of picrate of ammonia and sixty parts of nitrate of baryta produce a fine blue-green color, while fifty-four parts of picrate of ammonia and forty-five parts of nitrate of strontia give a fine red flame.

#### MARRIED.

GOODLOE—EDGAR.—At St. John's Church, Detroit, Michigan, August 12, 1868, by Rev. J. J. McCook, Lieutenant A. H. Goodloe, U. S. Army, to Miss FANNY EDGAR, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Edgar, Esq. QUINCY—COLLIER.—At the residence of General Gillem, near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 10th of August, 1868, by Rev. Mr. Ellis, Lieutenant ISA QUINCY, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, to Miss CARRIE F. COLLIER, of Hampton, Virginia.

#### DIED.

COOPER.—Suddenly, at Buffalo, New York, on the morning of July 11, 1868, Mrs. Addie Lou Cooper, aged 21 years, wife of Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Cooper, U. S. N., and youngest daughter of the late E. G. Payne, of New Orleans, Louisiana. McCORMICK.—On board the U. S. Ship *Ossipee*, at sea, off the west coast of Mexico, on the 25th of July, 1868, FRED. McCORMICK, Ensign U. S. Navy, of Bel Air, Maryland, aged 24 years and 6 months. MAYNADIER.—At Summerville, South Carolina, August 21, 1868, JULIA, daughter of Major Henry E. Maynadier, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, aged 21 days. WALL.—At Fort Stanton, New Mexico, July 1868, of consumption, Captain RICHARD WALL, Third Cavalry, in the forty-fifth year of his age. ROCKWELL.—At Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, August 1, 1868, ALICE HESTER, youngest child of Colonel A. F. Rockwell, U. S. Army, and Henrietta Hunter, his wife.

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**CONTENTS OF THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER:**  
I. KIT GRALE. A STORY OF TRUE LOVE. By James T. McKay. Part II. (With an illustration by Sol Eytinge.)  
II. THE ANNALS OF ANGLING. By Chas. Lanman.  
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